INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 179 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

England's Big Score: India Hits Back

Test Match Surprises At Manchester

HOME SIDE DECLARES FOR 571 FOR 8

But Visitors Reply With 190 For No Loss: Mushtaq's Century

When play was resumed in the Second Test Match between India and England at Manchester on Monday, England declared their innings closed, with the big total of 571 runs for 8 wickets.

HAMMOND HIMSELF AGAIN

Scoring was fast. Hammond was "himself" again. He scored 167 runs before being bowled by Major Naidu. England's innings lasted 375 minutes.

MUSHTAQUE ALI who scored a century

BRILLIANT START

Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali who opened the Indian second innings began in brilliant style and were still batting when the stumps were drawn for the day.

MUSHTAQ ALI'S CENTURY

While Merchant was extremely cautious and steady, Mushtaq Ali did not take long to open out his shoulders and make his century.

They had together put on 190 runs at the close of play, their individual scores being 79 and 105 runs respectively.

THE SCORES:—

India 1st Innings		203
India 2nd Innings	(for no loss)	190
England 1st Innings	(for 8 wkts dec.)	571

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND	INDIA
ALLEN (Captain)	VIZIANAGRAM
ROBINS	C. K. NAYUDU
HAMMOND	WAZIR ALI
WORTHINGTON	MERCHANT
VERITY	MUSHTAQ ALI
FISHLOCK	C. S. NAYUDU
HARDSTAFF	AMARSINGH
DUCKWORTH	JEHANGIR KHAN
FAGG	NISSAR
GIMBLETT	RAMASWAMY
GOVER	MEHERHOMJI
PLACE (Lancashire League player) 12th man.	BANNERJEE, 12th man.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MANCHESTER, July 27.

The weather was sunny and wicket probably very fast when the second day's play in Second Test Match began. Only 2,000 spectators were present. The half-crown admission fee probably was responsible for the apathy. There were no queues.

Hardstaff had eye trouble in the week-end.

Hammond and Worthington resumed batting to the bowling of Amarsingh and Nissar. Two hundred of the innings was hoisted after two and a half hours' play.

100 OF PARTNERSHIP

Driving with a beautiful straight bat and cracking hard to the onside, Hammond twice sent C. S. Nayudu to the boundary, first to leg and then to cover. Worthington now opened out and sent up the century of the partnership in 70 minutes which was greeted with ovation from the crowd which now increased to 6,000. In the same over Hammond reached his 150 at which stage he had been batting for 170 minutes. His innings had hitherto been flawless and included 19 fours.

HAMMOND BOWLED

C. K. Nayudu came on at 251 and conceded eleven runs in his first over to Hammond. H. Worthington reached his 50 in 80 minutes. Two overs later Hammond failed in attempting a big drive and was bowled. He was batting for 190 minutes in a manner reminiscent of his palmy days. He hit 21 fours. His partnership with Worthington lasted 90 minutes.

Fishlock's downfall was due to an attempt to force the pace. He was deceived by the variation of pace.

BRILLIANT CATCH

Meherhomji damaged his left hand and retired for plastering; C. S. Nayudu meanwhile keeping the wicket. Meherhomji returned later. Three hundred of the innings was reached in 225 minutes. C. K. Nayudu was extremely accurate and his leg-spinners tied up the batsmen for some time. Eventually Worthington was brilliantly caught onehanded at mid-off. His innings was chanceless and lasted 155 minutes. He hit 10 fours. The Worthington-Hardstaff partnership of 86 was put on

(Continued on Page 7.)

FOR FAIZPUR CONGRESS

Collection Of Funds And Enrolment Of R. C. Members Begin

POONA, July 27.

In order to clear misconceptions regarding the state of affairs in Faizpur Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary, Reception Committee Office there, has issued a statement reviewing the work so far done and the extent of public support. He says, that collection of funds and enrolment of members of the Reception Committee have now begun and a meeting of the Committee will be held in the first week of September to appoint sub-Committees and consider estimates prepared by engineers.

Mr. Deshpande adds that offers of help in shape of men and money have been received from ten villages nearby, also messages supporting the Congress Session from several districts. The District Congress Committees in East and West Khandesh are now busy making arrangements for the supply of the necessary material for building the Congress Nagar.—A.P.

(Other Congress News on Page 10)

NO TRI-COLOUR OVER D. L. B. BUILDINGS

Madras Govt. Turns Down Guntur Requests

GUNTUR, July 27.

The request of the Guntur District Board to cancel their order prohibiting the hoisting of national flags over the buildings belonging to local bodies and banning pupils in the schools under the management of local bodies from singing national songs, in schools, has been refused by the Government.—United Press.

ANOTHER SUBHAS RESOLUTION ECHO

Madras Govt. Notice On West Godavari District Board

ELLORE, July 27.

The Government of Madras has issued a notice to the West Godavari District Board calling upon it to show cause why its resolutions condemning the action of the Government in arresting and detaining Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose without any sort of trial, and requesting the Government to release him forthwith, should not be cancelled.

This notice will be considered by the Board at its next meeting on July 29.—United Press.

NOT TRYING FOR BLUE RIBAND

"Queen Mary's" Skipper Denies Attempt At Record

NEW YORK, July 27.

"We were not trying for a record. When we do, we will try over "Normandie's" course. We are confident that "Queen Mary" is capable of taking the Blue Riband when the time comes", declared Sir Edgar Britten. He added that he lost only a few minutes through the aeroplane crash. They left Chebourg late in bad weather headwinds in the first thirty hours. They would not try for record in those conditions. They would try when the weather was favourable.—Reuter.

Burma Governor Visits Council

RANGOON, July 27.

The Governor of Burma paid a private visit to the Legislative Council Office this morning when President U. Chit Hlaing received His Excellency, who inspected the Council Chamber and Office rooms, spending over half-an-hour.—United Press.

FIGHTING NEAR GIBRALTAR

Govt. Force Several Hundreds Strong Annihilated?

LONDON, July 27.

Severe fighting is reported near Gibraltar which reports that Government force, several hundreds strong was completely annihilated this afternoon near Lalinea while the rebels lost 60 killed. Lalinea reports that 300 mostly Communists, and many prisoners were killed.

The Fleet is rushing from Tangier to Estepona to check Gen. Franco's advance.—Reuter.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" TO BE RELEASED ON AUG. 15

BAREILLY, July 27.

The "United Press" understands that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was a few days back transferred to Almora Jail will be released on August 15 next.

It is learnt that the "Frontier Gandhi" was due to be released on September 1 but a fortnight's remission is being granted.—United Press.

20 STORM TROOPERS KILLED

Motor Lorry Comes To Grief In Black Forest

BERLIN, July 27.

One of the most serious road accidents in Germany for years occurred at Freudenschadt. Sixty-three Storm Troopers were on an excursion in the Black Forest in a huge motor lorry with a trailer when the driver lost control on a steep hill, the vehicles crash in against a steep embankment and somersaulting twice.

Twenty persons were killed and many injured.—Reuter.

LIEUT MISRICHAND'S NOSE TURNS SEPTIC

Proceeds To Vienna To Consult Specialist

LONDON, July, 26.

Lieut Misrichand interviewed by Reuter and said the right side of his nose is becoming septic and he has been advised to proceed to Vienna to consult a specialist. He is flying to Hamburg to-morrow and is expected to return from Vienna at the end of August.

Lieut Misrichand said at present he is negotiating for a suitable machine in which to participate in the Johannesburg air race in September.

He added that he had been invited by the German Air Ministry to attend the Olympic Games and hoped to have interviews in Berlin with the Air Minister and also aeroplane manufacturers in Germany.—Reuter.

"ONLY TEN SLIGHTLY BURNT"

ROME, July 27.

Authoritative version of the Massowa fire says that only ten people were slightly wounded.

No petrol dump and air-base were destroyed.—Reuter.

AIRMAIL HELD UP

Sequel To Engine Trouble At Bangkok

RANGOON, July 27.

The air port states that the west-bound Imperial air mail which was due here this morning is held up at Bangkok owing to engine trouble. Authorities there have cabled for spare parts from Calcutta.

The 'plane is expected in Rangoon some time on Wednesday.—A.P.

BRAHMAPUTRA RISING

Flood Menace In Assam Sequel To Incessant Rains

GAUHATI, July 27.

Gauhati has been experiencing incessant rains since Sunday morning.

Heavy showers are also reported from Upper Assam districts as a result of which the river Brahmaputra is rising rapidly, to-day's water level being about 12 inches higher than that of Saturday last.

A report from Jorhat states that the river Bhogdoi has overflowed the banks, inundating a number of villages.—United Press.

EXTENSIVE FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

Gorakhpur District Needs Large Scale Relief

LUCKNOW, July 27.

Reports received from the interior of the Gorakhpur District show that floods have caused more wide-spread havoc than was originally apprehended.

EXTENSIVE HAVOC.

The authorities have concentrated their attention only on 75 villages which were submerged by the bursting of Mahewa 'bund.' It now appears that 254 villages have been swept away by floods and hundreds of people are starving. Rescue work still continues. Scores of men with their cattle are still marooned on the 'bund' and the authorities have arranged for food and fodder being rushed to that place in strong boats.

Relief work on an extensive scale is urgently needed. As "flood children" are being born in the refugees' camps which are crowded to their utmost capacity, milk supply and other necessities for women and children are also needed.

No correct reports about casualties are yet available but stray reports of great loss of lives and cattle, either killed or drowned, and house collapses are being received from various places of the district.—United Press.

DAY OF VICTORY APPROACHING

Arab Leaders' Proclamation On 100th Day Of Strike

JERUSALEM, July 27.

Two privates of the Cheshire Regiment were wounded near Tulkarm. They challenged three Arabs loitering on the railway. The latter whipped out revolvers and fired at the soldiers.

On the occasion of the hundredth day of the strike of the Arab Strike Committee has issued a proclamation declaring that the day of victory is fast approaching.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EMBASSIES LEAVE MADRID.

LONDON, July 27.

Madrid reports say that Government troops are driving back Left-Wing rebel forces north of Madrid to Segovia and are preparing to storm the heights on which the rebel main body of 800 is holding out. British and other Embassies left San Sebastian this evening. On the advice of the Government, the British Embassy has gone to Zaraus, a small town near San Sebastian, American, Italian and Argentine Embassies and Norwegian and Czechoslovak Legations are going to Irun and the French Embassy to Fontarabie.—Reuter.

Eden Foreshadows Revision Of Treaties

FREE ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS FOR ALL

No Solution For Problem Of Mandated Territories

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden speaking in the debate on Foreign Office Estimates declared that ever since the re-occupation of Rhineland, the British Government had striven to start negotiations to restore the situation.

Task Ahead

"The brief meeting in London shows that our constructive objective had been realised, but this was only a preliminary stage. Much diplomatic work will be called for before the Five Power meeting can take place"

Government regarded the results of the Montreux Conference as extremely satisfactory. It had shown that more could be gained by legal methods and treaty revision than by repudiation.

Mr. Eden stated that Italy in the middle of July approached Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey and assured them that Italy was not contemplating aggressive action. Italy considered that the sanctions chapter was closed and looked forward to a new policy of co-operation with all nations.

NO NEED FOR GUARANTEES.

"I am, therefore, glad to declare," said Mr. Eden, "that in the view of His Majesty's Government there is no further need for the continuation of mutual assistance assurance in the Mediterranean."

As regards reform of the League, Mr. Eden emphasised that Government objective was to widen and strengthen the basis of international collaboration, but declined to make a detailed statement, which he said would prejudice the September meeting of the League.

Mr. Eden reiterated the Government's willingness to discuss at the International Conference the question of giving foreign countries freer access to raw materials from Mandated Colonies.

Turning to the question of transfer of Mandated Territories Mr. Eden said the question affected all Mandatory Powers. Government had not consulted any Power thereon, but as far as Government was concerned the question would inevitably raise grave difficulties—moral, political and legal—to which they were unable to find any solution. Government hoped with so many international questions unsolved, there would be no desire in any quarter to introduce further causes of serious differences between nations.—Reuter.

"COMMUNISTS'" TRIAL ECHO

Under-Secretary For India Heckled In Commons

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sorensen in a question on the trial of Iqbal Singh and Somnath Lahiri on June 4 before the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, drew attention to the fact that the Magistrate had ordered that the money found in the house of the accused was to be returned but the Government of Bombay prevented the carrying out of the order.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the money was forfeited on the ground that it was intended to be used for the purpose of an "unlawful association" and Lord Zetland was not prepared to interfere.

BAN ON JAWAHAR'S TALKIE FILM.

Mr. Butler in a written reply to Mr. Sorensen confirms that the talking film by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was prohibited in Bombay and says that the matter is within the discretion of the local authorities.

MORE TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM

Ten Arabs Killed In Engagement With British Troops

JERUSALEM, July, 28.

At least ten Arabs were killed in an engagement with British troops at Judeanhills arising from the ambushing by Arabs' omnibus convoy proceeding Telaviv.

Two more Arabs were killed by bombs dropped by R. A. F. planes which flew over the scene of the engagement lasting for 90 minutes.

The troops, thereafter, cordoned the hills and began rounding up the remainder of the Arab gang.—Reuter.

KING CANCELS RIVIERA HOLIDAY

Sequel To Spanish Troubles

PARIS, July 27.

It is officially learnt that King Edward has decided not to take holiday on Riviera as previously planned but to remain in England. The decision was taken in view of events in Spain so as to avoid placing additional burden on those attending on him.

Buckingham Palace says that His Majesty realising that the heavy responsibilities of the French authorities had been enormously increased by the Spanish troubles did not wish to add to them. It is not yet certain how His Majesty will spend his holiday but it is pointed out that the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" is in commission ready for a cruise should the King decide upon it.—Reuter.

TAKING NO RISKS?

Premier Cancels Holiday Plans In France

LONDON, July 27.

Following the King's cancellation of his holiday in France, it is announced that Mr. Baldwin has abandoned his plans to go to Aix-les-Bains on Thursday for holiday and to remain in England. Coincidence of His Majesty's and the Premier's change of plans together with Mr. Eden's emphasis on the complexity of international situation has led to speculation in Parliamentary circles. There is general disposition to connect the change in Mr. Baldwin's plan with the serious tone of Mr. Eden's speech, particularly his statement that he has not exhausted the preoccupations of Government.

It is generally opined that no risks will be taken in any direction during the next few months.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Hindu graduate (31), from well-connected Bombay family, monthly income 130, wants to know smart, educated young lady with intention to marry if temperaments agree. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 6631, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently 7 M.B.B.S. Doctors, F.R.C.S., M.D., Veterinery Surgeons Professors, for Government, B.A., B.T., S.T.C. teachers, Lady Doctors and Nurses, Pressmen and Electricians. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Fort. (6645)

Wanted two influential Clerks for our automatic credit and collection plan. Pleasant outdoor work. Salary Rs. 60 per month plus Commissions. Service agreement for 5 years. Bright prospects for right men. Those prepared to deposit Rs. 300 should only apply with stamped cover, giving full particulars, to Box 6642, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an office clerk, knowing short-hand typewriting at Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 35 p.m. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 6639, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—Applications are invited for 5 posts of Veterinary Surgeons. Would be applicants should write to the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda for the necessary of Application and instructions before the 10th August 1936. Only Veterinary Graduates of recognized colleges having good knowledge of Gujarati and Marathi need apply. The grade of the post is Rs. 60-5|2-90. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State. (3615)

Wanted:—A graduate as Head Clerk on Rs. 50 per month. Only experienced man should apply to Box No. 6635, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a young shorthand typist, preferably one knowing Gujerati on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 6630, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a licensed plumber for part-time or whole-time, permanent job. Apply Box No. 6629, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let.—At reduced rent airy and commodious blocks at Bandra, 5 minutes walk from station. Apply:—R. K. Patkar, Bandra. (6644)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Princess Tuition Classes for F.Y.A. Boys and Girls in Mathematics and Science meet daily from 5-15 to 6 in the evening in the premises of Princess High School for Girls. Sound coaching, sure success. For particulars, apply to K. S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S.T.C., C|o Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road or Dr. Bhatavadekar's Building, near Portuguese Church, Girgaon. (6641)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financier Partner by a Export Firm willing to invest Rs. 10,000 immediately. Substantial Profits guaranteed. Write Box 6627, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street. Thakurdwar (6392)

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted: New or Good second-hand two Oil Expellers, Roller Mills for 4 Flour Grinding and Electric Motor of 50 to 75 Horse Power A. C. Crurrent 440 volts. Apply with particulars and prices at the Bharat Engineering Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. (3628).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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(Incorporated in England)
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For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 9482/151 Impt.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 7217/151 Impt., dated the 1st June 1936, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"12. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the portion of Girgaum Road from its junction with Bhatwadi Lane to its junction with Lamington Road, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers."

J. W. ROWLAND,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay,
17th July 1936.

3625.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March 1936.

2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy and Rameshwar Das Birla who retire by rotation under Article 100 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th July, to 5th August, 1936 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
M. M. MUNDKUR,
Manager.

3621.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DINSHAW KHARSHEDJI DAJI, ARDESHIR HORMUSJI WADIA and SOHRAB NAOROJI VAKIL, of Bombay Parsees and Dr. R. ROW of Bombay Hindu, the Trustees of the Will and Codicil of Mr. Pooranmull Goolji Singhani have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property by any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Shaikh Memon Street or Market Road at Lohar Chawl Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as Quit and Ground Rent Land and partly as Pension and Tax land under Old Nos. 5391 and 1104, New Nos. 2268 and 2269 and Old Survey Nos. 1/1190 and 1117 and New Survey Nos. 1826 and 1826 and Cadastral Survey No. 1022, Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 and Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1 and now under Street Nos. 49 at 51 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Chintoba Govind Seth on or towards the West by the house of Ramji Keshav Lohar, on or towards the North by the Lohar Chawl Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1936.
SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3630.

Public Notices.

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE.

ISSUE OF Rs. 150 LAKHS, 3¼ % LOAN AT PAR

Payment of interest and Repayment of the Principal Guaranteed by the Government of Bengal

The Government of Bengal have approved of the plans and estimate for the new Howrah Bridge, and an order has been placed with the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., for the construction of the superstructure and foundations. The total estimated cost of the bridge including approach roads is Rs. 322,48,300.

The local Government and also the Government of India have approved of the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge issuing a loan for Rs. 150 lakhs bearing interest at the rate of 3-1|4 per cent. per annum.

The bonds will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying **INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3-1|4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST AND THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY** at the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, upon presentation of the bonds. For the convenience of subscribers bonds will be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. **THE FIRST PAYMENT OF ONE HALF YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE MADE ON THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1937.** The loan will be **REPAYABLE AT PAR ON THE 20TH AUGUST 1966,** but the Commissioners reserve the power to repay it at par at any time after the 19th August, 1956, on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so. The bonds will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and they will be renewed consolidated or sub-divided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

It is estimated that the income of the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge from the sources already approved by the Government of Bengal will amount to Rs. 16,42,300 per annum including the track rental of Rs. 1,25,000 from the Calcutta Tramways Company, and this estimate makes no provision for a tax on animal drawn or hand propelled vehicles which would be permissible under the Howrah Bridge Act 1926. The annual cost of maintaining the bridge is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 so that according to these estimates Rs. 14,92,300, or 4.627 per cent. of the capital cost, will be available for the payment of interest and repayment of debt. After the bridge and approach roads have been completed, all surplus income will be paid into a Debt Redemption Fund with a view to paying off the capital debt at the earliest possible date. A sum equal to 4.627 per cent. of the capital cost will be sufficient on a 3-1|4 per cent. basis to pay interest and to repay the whole of the cost of the bridge and approach roads in approximately 38 years whereas the bridge must have a much longer life. All cash accruing to the Debt Redemption Fund will be invested as far as possible in this and in future loans issued by the Howrah Bridge Commissioners, but any money which cannot be so invested will be invested in Government securities or in Port Trust Municipal or Improvement Trust Debentures.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL HAVE GUARANTEED THE SERVICE AND REPAYMENT OF THIS LOAN UNDER SECTION 6 (2) OF THE HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT 1926, AND THE LOAN WILL, THEREFORE, BE A TRUSTEES' SECURITY UNDER THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Calcutta and Bombay are prepared to **RECEIVE APPLICATIONS** for the bonds payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application
remaining 95 per cent. on or before the 20th August, 1936,

and if the latter amount is not paid by the 20th August, 1936, the application deposit will be forfeited. If no allotment is made all the money deposited on application will be refunded as soon as possible.

In the event of the loan being over-subscribed the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to allot in any way they consider suitable. The whole of the issue has been underwritten.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM 10 A. M. ON THE 3RD AUGUST, 1936 TO 3 P. M. ON THE 5TH AUGUST, 1936, BUT THE LIST MAY BE CLOSED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE AT THE OPTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS. Applications should be accompanied by a cash remittance or a cheque or draft on a Calcutta or Bombay Bank according to the Office at which the application is submitted.

Applications should be made on the form given below or printed forms of application can be obtained from any office of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary to the Commissioners, Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

T. H. ELDERTON,
CHAIRMAN,
Commissioners for the New Howrah Bridge.

25th July, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION

Issue of 3-1|4 per cent. Loan for Rs. 150 lakhs at par, repayable in 30 years with an option to the Commissioners to repay after 20 years.

TO

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.

I|We..... hereby apply for Rs._____ of the new Howrah Bridge 3-1|4 per cent. Loan of 1936 and agree to pay for the same Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 Bond allotted to me|us.

I|We enclose cash|a draft or cheque for Rs.....* and undertake if my|our offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Commissioners for the new Howrah Bridge at the Calcutta|Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, the balance of the allotment on or before the 20th August, 1936.

Signature_____

Address_____

Dated_____1936.

*The amount should be 5 per cent. of the total amount for which application is made.

3632.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
And,
In THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation.).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held under Section 209(1) of the Indian Companies Act on FRIDAY, 21st day of August, 1936 at 4 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) at the Office of the Liquidators at 77, Meadows Street, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1936.

S. J. AMIN,
M. M. THAKORE,
M. B. CHOKSEY,
Liquidators.

3623.

In THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
And,
In THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation.).

At an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at its Registered Office at Wadala, Sewri, Bombay, on the 23rd day of July, 1936, the following Extra Ordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

"Resolved that as the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, the Company be wound up voluntarily."

And at the said meeting Mr. Mukundrai Manilal Thakore, Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay, Mr. Shankerbhai Jorabhai Amin, Solicitor (C/o. Messrs. Amin & Desai, Solicitors, 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay) and Mr. M. B. Choksey, Solicitor, (C/o. Messrs. Choksey & Co., Solicitors, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay) were appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of July, 1936.

Witness:
C. T. LAKHIA,
Solicitor, H. C. Bombay.

RAMANLAL BAPULAL DESAI
Chairman.

3624

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO. LTD.
(In liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a Lease or Leases for working the following Ginning and Pressing Factories for the current season. Applications are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned, on or before the 17th August, 1936, at his Office Manockjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BERAR:—Darwha (Yeotmal) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory. Digras (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and One Pressing Factories. Wun (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories. Warud (Amraoti) Three Ginning and One Pressing Factories. Morsi (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory. Murtizapur (Amraoti) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—Warora (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJERAT:—Kalidia, One Ginning Factory. Tankhala, One Ginning Factory.

EAST AFRICA:—Kibukoo, One Ginning and One Pressing Factory. Gayaza, One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

BURMA:—Mingyan, One Ginning and One Pressing Factory. Mahalaing, One Ginning Factory. Suphygaon, One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1936.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN.
Official Liquidator.

3574.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY SHOP GOODS AND GOODWILL OF WM. NORONHA & CO., (INSOLVENT).

By order of the official assignee shop goods such as ties, felt hats, handkerchiefs, toilet requisites, furniture and goodwill will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 29th July, 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Karanjia Building Dhobitalao.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

THE PRICES of admission to the Enclosures during the Poona Racing Season 1936 are as under:

Season Tickets & Coupon Books:
Gentleman .. .. Rs. 40
Lady .. .. Rs. 15

Day Tickets:
Members' & First Enclosure
Gentleman .. Rs. 4-0-0
Lady .. .. Rs. 2-8-0
Second Enclosure:
Public .. .. Rs. 1-8-0
Soldiers in Uniform As. 0-12-0

Special rates for persons travelling by the Race Specials.

By Order,
H. C. CLIFTON,
Ag. Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club., Ltd.

(3603)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIRINBAI ALIMAHOMED CURRIMBHOY and SADRUDDIN ALIMAHOMED CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 94 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing by admeasurement an area of 546 Sq. yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder Road being Plot No. 50 of Nowroji Hill Estate formerly of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and now of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the South by the Municipal Vacant Plot No. 49, on or towards the North by public passage, and on or towards the West by Chinch Bunder Road which land and premises thereon bear Cadastral Survey No. 1721 of Mandvi Division and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" Ward Nos. 4153 (3) Street No. 50B.

Dated this 27th day of July 1936.

RAGHAVAYYA
NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A sensational picture full of Intrigue, Romance & Adventure
"CHINA SEAS"
A Metro-Goldwyn picture with CLARK GABLE, JEAN HARLOW, WALLACE BEERY.

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O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Sumatra	Maru	11th	July	27th	July
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	9th	Aug.
Ohio	,,	27th	,,		
Kifuku	,,	8th	Aug	23rd	,,
Shunko	,,	23rd	,,	8th	Sept.
Pacific	,,	26th	,,	16th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	Sept.	23rd	,,

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone: 22084.
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Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

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NEAR ALBLESS BAUG, Charni Rd. off Queen's Rd.
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OWING TO GREAT PUBLIC DEMAND FOR
FOUR DAYS ONLY

HUMANITY'S MOST THRILLING LOVE STORY... now M-G-M's $1,000,000 Screen Hit!

Next Saturday

SPEED! . . . SPEED! . . .
SPEED! . . . IT'S THE CRY OF THE ROARING ROAD!
M.-G.-M.'s thrilling film of dare devil drivers and race track maniacs

"SPEED"

with a specially selected cast
JAMES STEWART
WENDY BARRIE
RALPH MORGAN
UNA MERKEL
TED HEALY

Plans open 'Phone 27787.

Mr. P. S. Sangvi, a Wankaner State scholar, left for Europe by s.s. "Corfu" for higher studies in Aviation.

MALAVIYA'S 75th BIRTHDAY

Exhaustive Volume Of His Writings & Speeches Will Be Issued

BENARES, (By Mail).

Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya will be completing his 75th Birth-day in December next. Elaborate arrangements are being made to celebrate his birth-day. A band of scholars have undertaken to bring out an exhaustive volume on this occasion, containing articles on his life, writings and speeches. It will be published a week before the birth-day celebrations.—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BENGAL EXTENDED

Ramkrishna Mission Again Appeals For Donations

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission has issued the following report of famine relief work in Bengal:

We have great pleasure in announcing to the public that the Mission has extended its famine relief operations to the Birbhum District which is one of the worst affected areas. A batch of workers has already left for the place and soon a centre will be opened, in all probability in the Rampurhat sub-division.

With the addition of Birbhum we expect that our figures in future in the three districts of Khulna, Bankura, and Birbhum will be on an average 3,000 recipients and 150 mds. of rice weekly.

For the week ending 24th July our workers distributed 39 mds. 19 srs. of rice amongst 1,680 recipients from the Jhapa-Gabura centres and 9 mds. 38 srs. of rice amongst 194 recipients from the Nakipur centre in the Khulna District. From the Jayrambati centre of the Bankura District 11 mds. 34 srs. of rice were distributed amongst 332 recipients during the same period. We are also trying to distribute some clothes amongst the most needy.

Our countrymen will easily realise our greater financial responsibilities with the extension of areas. We therefore appeal again for funds. We earnestly hope that our appeals on behalf of millions of starving and naked fellow beings will touch the hearts of our generous countrymen and we shall not be compelled to curtail our activities for want of funds.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math, P. O. Howrah District (Bengal).

BRYTOL

METAL POLISH
&
PASTE
For
ALL METALWARES
&
UTENSILS
Imparts lasting lustre
at
Minimum Cost & Labour

THE LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

SILVER WEDDING FUND OFFER

Scholarships For Vocational Training Of Indian Soldiers' Dependants

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The administrators of the Silver Wedding Fund have decided to offer a number of scholarships for vocational and industrial training to suitable candidates who fulfil the conditions for the award of ordinary scholarships from the Fund. That is to say, the scholarships will be given to those who are entitled to get assistance from the Fund and these are usually the children and dependants of Indian officers and soldiers (including non-combatants) who rendered military service under the Crown during the Great War or who took part subsequently in military operations.

Courses Of Training

The following are some of the courses of training for which scholarships will be awarded:—

1. Diploma in medicine, veterinary science, mechanical or electrical engineering at a professional college or school controlled by a Department under a local Government.
2. Post-matric course in clerical and commercial training at a recognised Commercial Institute.
3. A course of training at any recognised institution for artisans, carpenters, smiths, painters and the like.
4. Industrial chemistry and research.
5. Apprenticeship in electrical power-house.
6. Mechanics (electrical and mechanical engineering).
7. Metal work and electroplating and manufacture of pressed fittings, etc.
8. Leather goods and manufacture.

Other Courses.

The above list is by no means exhaustive and any other course of study may be recommended if it prepares a student for a definite career and if, in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, it is a course of practical value.

New scholarships for non-specialised courses will in future be given only in the most exceptional cases.

Applications from candidates residing in the Bombay Presidency must be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction Poona by the first week of April for the courses beginning in October and by the first week of December for the courses beginning in April. The Director of Public Instruction will recommend only those candidates who have reached a standard of education sufficiently high to benefit by the instruction proposed, who are qualified for admission to the institution in question, and who are otherwise suitable.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITALO-ABYSSINIAN WAR

Miss Clapham On Futility Of League

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Commercial Institute, Parel, Bombay, Miss J. M. Clapham, Director of Y.W.C.A. Commercial School, Bombay, delivered an interesting and enlightening discourse on the "Causes of Italo-Abyssinian Dispute." In the course of her lecture she traced the geographical situation, social, economic and political conditions of Abyssinia, along with its series of treaties with Italy, since 1832. She further pointed out the Tripartite Treaty among the three powerful nations, viz., England, France and Italy in 1906, controlling over the different zones of Abyssinian border.

The desire for colonial expansion, commercial enterprise and an outlet for Fascist movement were the prime causes for Italy to make its headway; while Abyssinia was suffering under the intertribal feuds in the frontier and the dynastic troubles. The weakness of Abyssinia based on the slave system, with uncivilised population was a good cause for Italy to wage war urging its motto to civilize the savage tribes.

The lecturer concluded by stating that the "Italo-Abyssinian" dispute proved a racial significance to the world and the futility of the existence of the League of Nations to safeguard the interest of the weaker nations. Though Abyssinia was annexed by Italy, it proved that every Abyssinian soldier, a hero and martyr to the Continent.

The President of the day, Mr. N. S. Rao of the American Mission School for the Blind, while complimenting the lecturer summarised the discourse with an eye of a historian stressed on the destiny of time.

The meeting was terminated by a vote of thanks proposed to the lecturer and the President by Principal S. S. Nath.

Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Surgeon-General, Bombay, sailed for England on Saturday last.

TEMPERATURE RISES TO 86 DEGREES

Colaba Reports Rain Is Still Below Normal

Bombay, Monday.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day the maximum temperature was 86.6 degrees, 2 degrees above normal and the minimum temperature was 76.6 degrees, one degree above normal.

During the same period, Colaba registered a rainfall of 15 cents, Fort area had 43 cents, Byculla had 24 cents and Matunga 75 cents.

Rainfall since the beginning of June, 1936 was 39.79 incres at Colaba (95 cents below normal), 43.24 inches in the Fort area, 40 inches in Byculla and 42.16 inches in Matunga.

RAIN EXPECTED IN KONKAN & GUJARAT

POONA, July 27.

The Bihar depression has filled up. There has been again strong monsoon with locally heavy falls from Assam to East and North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North Hyderabad, and North Madras coast.

A few falls have occurred in the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:

Cherrapunji 11; Bhamo and Mussooree 6; Dhubri and Darbhanga 5; Dinajpur and Cawnpore 4; Barisal, Shillong, Hazaribagh, Sutna and Dharampore 3; Burdwan, Patna, Gorakhpur, Allabahad, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, Khandalla and Mahableshwar 2.

FORECAST: Rainfall will decrease in South Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur; continue widespread in Lower Burma Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and East Central India, and extend and increase in the Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier, Gujarat, and Konkan.

Locally heavy rain will continue from Assam to East and North Punjab during the next 48 hours. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .041 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.6 degrees 1.6 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.6 degrees 0.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches
Total rainfall during the month 7.16 inches
Total rainfall during the year 40.19 inches
Weather remarks: Rain showers

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-7-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 9860 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13h. 27 mts. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 26th July 1936.

ENGINE RUNS OVER BUFFALO

Derailment Near Ajmer Delays Bombay Express

AJMER: July 27.

The Kishengarh-Ajmer Shuttle Train was derailed near the outer signal last night at 9.

A buffalo was cut into two by the engine, which, along with one bogie passed over it, but the front wheels of the second jumped off the rails. There was no loss of human life.

The line was cleared at about 3 this morning, both the Bombay and the Delhi Expresses thus being late by about five hours.—A.P.

Nagpada Police In Assault Charge

Defence witnesses were examined before Mr. Oscar Brown at the Mazagaon Court in the case in which Miss Silas Reuben Solomon charges Sergeant Rimmer and three Police Constables with assault and trespass on May 27, 1935.

Rao Saheb Karnik, Superintendent of Police, giving evidence, stated that Miss Solomon had, before filing the complaint in the Court, reported the alleged assault to the Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner had forwarded the complaint to him for enquiry.

While the enquiry was in progress, Miss Solomon filed the complaint in the Court, and the Magistrate also forwarded it for a departmental enquiry and report.

Rao Saheb Karnik stated, in reply to a question, that the accused persons were allowed to cross-examine witnesses in the course of the enquiry.

Mr. D. K. Billimoria, for the complainant, said that it was the first time that one heard of accused persons being allowed to cross-examine witnesses in a departmental enquiry. The police had to find out whether any case was made out against the accused.

Mr. Billimoria, therefore, objected to a certain portion in the departmental enquiry report going in as evidence.

Objection Upheld.

The Magistrate, after hearing Mr. Gadkari, upheld the objection and deleted that portion from the report.

Rao Saheb Karnik, continuing, stated that Miss Solomon had pointed out a head constable and said that she was almost certain that it was he who was assaulting her all the time. He, she alleged, lifted a bamboo to assault her and stood at her door calling her out. She had also stated that another constable was catching her hair and pushing her.

Mr. Karnik held an identification parade on June 19, 1935, when Miss Solomon identified only two of the three constables.

Mr. Billimoria then asked Mr. Karnik whether he had investigated the complaint of Miss Solomon. Did she allege that Sergeant Rimmer had assaulted her?

Mr. Gadkari objected to the question, and the magistrate upheld the objection.

Inspector Bird of the Nagpada Police Station stated that he had recorded Miss Solomon's statement against a constable who, she had alleged assaulted her "all the time" and once lifted the bamboo to assault her.

Deputy Inspector Winton stated that on May 27, 1935 he returned home at about eleven. He saw Sergeant Rimmer and had a chat with him. Mr. Rimmer was quite sober.

The Magistrate (Mr. Oscar Brown) remarked that drunkenness while in the discharge of duties was a serious charge against a police officer.

Perfectly Rational.

To a question from the Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Winton said that Mr. Rimmer gave him perfectly rational answers.

At this stage, Mr. Gadkari asked for permission to recall Inspector Bird in regard to the charge of drunkenness.

The Magistrate gave permission. Inspector Bird said that he saw Sergeant Rimmer that night. He could honestly say that Sgt. Rimmer was not drunk. He was just like an Australian bushman (laughter). Mr. Rimmer had reported to him the facts of the gambling raid in a straightforward way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria, Inspector Bird said that it was not true that he saw Miss Solomon that night. He was in his quarters.

To a question whether he had run up at seeing the complainant on the day in question, Mr. Bird said: "I wouldn't be frightened by her, certainly." He had given up drinking 12 months before the day of the alleged assault.

The case was adjourned to August 4.

IMPORTED POULTRY

Rhode Island Reds | *Barred Rocks*
Buff Orpingtons | *Australorps*
Light Sussex | *Langshans*
Minorcas | *Wyandottes*
Leghorns | *Bantams*

EGGS FOR JUNE TO SEPT. HATCHING Rs. 3 PER DOZ.

Price List Free On Application

The Asian Farms

11, Connaught Road, POONA.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, Ltd.

35, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay

beg to announce that with a view to help Merchants and the Mercantile community to earn some interest, they have decided not to reduce the rate of interest on Current and Savings Bank account at present. The present rates are 1% p. a. and 2½% p. a. on Current and Savings Bank accounts respectively.

1st July '36

Has Saved Millions of Lives?

UNRIVALLED and RENOWNED FOR 60 YEARS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all Sorts of Fevers.

SOLD BY ALL STORES, GROCERS and CHEMISTS.

Sole Selling Agents:—
P. M. Patni & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.
Tel. Address:—Ligature. Tel. Address:—Cawashabad.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of death by opium poisoning, self-administered, was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, on the death of Shavaksha Pherozshah Dalal (25), residing at Lalbaugh and who died in the Parsi General Hospital on Saturday last.

Evidence showed that he was employed in a motor-cycle company on a meagre pay of Rs. 15 per month. Thinking that he had no bright prospects in the company, he resigned on Friday.

On Saturday he took an overdose of opium.

Following a couple of gaming raids by the Dongri and Agripada Police last night, six persons were arrested and put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

All the accused were ordered to be enlarged on bail, to-day by the Magistrate in the sum of Rs. 50 each, pending further police inquiries.

Two Hindus, who are alleged to have taken away a minor girl from the custody of her guardian, and kept her with the grandmother of one of them with a view to make her his mistress, were produced before the Dadar Court today.

The Police, however, recovered the girl and arrested both the accused.

They were remanded to Police custody till August 7.

On July 14 the premises of the Young Jolly Club at Sleator Road, was broken into through the fanlight of the rear door and, a gramaphone, with some records and a "Jazz" time piece were stolen.

It is alleged that one Ambadas Govinda who was living in a room just behind, vanished the very next day. It is also alleged that some persons of doubtful character used to frequent his room.

Ambadas Govinda was arrested yesterday night at Lalbaug and to-day he was produced before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Accused was released on a bail of Rs. 200 till the 6th of August.

Accompanied by two pals, Vithal Mahadev Gawl, a schoolboy, left home yesterday afternoon and seeing a big pool of rain water at Dabholkar's Wady, Kalachowkie, where a number of children were swimming, exclaimed with a thrill of joy, that he would jump into the water.

The boy jumped into the water pool, accordingly, came once to surface and dived again, came up twice and again went down never to come up alive!

Another schoolboy, a mate of Bawl, studying in the same school gave evidence, to-day, before the City Coroner on the death of his friend.

The father of the boy, in evidence, told the Court that his son left the place at 2 p.m. yesterday, with two other boys to play with them.

Shortly after an hour, word was brought to him that his son was drowned.

A verdict of death by asphyxiation following accidental drowning in a rain-water pit at Dabholkar's Wadi, Kalachowkie, was returned by the Coroner's jury, to-day, on the death of the boy.

Lawrence Nicholas Mechado, driver of a B.E.S.T. motor-lorry, arrested by the Dongri Police, last night, on a charge of rash and negligent driving, was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

On the 22nd instant Amritlal Vithaldas lodged a complaint with the Gamdevi Police stating that his house had been broked into and ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 338 were stolen.

The police arrested Jeewa Mitha on suspicion at Nana's Chowk on the 25th. It is alleged that he has no fixed residence or occupation.

He was produced at the Girgaum Police Court to-day and was remanded to custody till the 6th of August.

Hirji Asag was arrested by the Pydhoni Police on Saturday midnight on a charge of cheating by way of false representation to a local sugar merchant to the extent of Rs. 210.

The accused was placed before W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, today, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Mariano Fichardo, (40) a tailor, having his shop on the ground floor at Bhiwandiwalla Building, Girgaum Road, pleaded guilty to a charge of conducting a common gaming house.

He was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to undergo one month rigorous imprisonment.

That the common gaming-house existed only in the imagination of the Police Prosecutor, was the opinion expressed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate when ordering the discharge of Ranglidas Gokuldas, Ranchhoddas Haridas, Atmaram Shamji and Gopal Bhagaji house at 227, Sheikh Memon Street on May 14 last.

MAGISTRATE WARNS CITY MOTORISTS

A severe warning to the motorists of Bombay was sounded by Mr. I. S. Hajl, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, in sentencing a veterinary surgeon for causing death of a cyclist by rash and negligent driving.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence as there was no evidence to show that the accused applied brakes to avoid the impact and that no satisfactory reason was shown for going on the wrong side. Observing that the defence in his opinion "is a cock and bull story, the Magistrate convicted the accused.

Many Car Casualties.

In sentencing the accused to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for two more months, the Magistrate, observed: "The sentence ought to be in proportion to the gravity of the offence. I am fully aware that recently there have been many casualties caused by motorists on the road. I cannot for that reason victimise the accused by imposing on him an unduly severe sentence to act as a deterrent to other motorists.

"There was no extenuating circumstance, however, in favour of the accused to justify a lenient sentence.

"It seems to me obvious that special care and caution must be taken by drivers of motor vehicles while overtaking cars ahead."

The Magistrate also ordered that the driving licence of the accused should be suspended for six months from date of order and that the accused should be treated as a "B" class prisoner.

If fine was recovered the Magistrate ordered Rs. 200 to be paid to the mother of the cyclist.

The fine was not paid.

CLASSIC HORSES FOR BOMBAY

Rajpipla Purchases Bouldnor And Inflation

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Maharajah of Rajpipla like other leading owners, is replenishing his string. I understand that he has purchased BOULDNOR, the winner of the Ascot Stakes this year, and INFLATION, the winner of the Kempton Park Jubilee, for a stiff price. Both horses will be shipped shortly to Bombay.

Although H. H. the Aga Khan has entered HAIRAN for the Eclipse Stakes of India next January, the colt will not be sent to this country.

The son of Fairway was recently purchased by Mr. Eliot C. Cohen and after fulfilling his English engagements, goes to stud at the end of the season.

MOTOR PROSECUTION

Dispute Over Cause Of Death

Bombay, Monday.

Was the death of Daji Atmaram due to the injuries he received when he was knocked down by a car driven by Rutton Rustomji Kavarana on the night of June 8 or was it due to pneumonia which the deceased developed after 2 days of his admittance into hospital.

Lieut. A. L. Hudson stated today in his evidence that death was due to pneumonia and not as a direct result of the injuries which the deceased had sustained.

The Doctor stated that a man of 50 years of age was likely to develop pneumonia if he was made to lie in bed for 12 hours or more. In this case the deceased was of a weak constitution and he developed pneumonia about 35 hours after his admission.

"If he had not developed pneumonia, he would have recovered from his injuries," the doctor stated.

When Kavarana was brought to the hospital he had four injuries. His breath was smelling of liquor; his eyes were dilated; his speech was thick and his gait was unsteady.

Due To Concussion.

In cross-examination the doctor stated the dazed condition in which the accused was would have caused the dilatation of the eyes but his speech need not necessarily be thick. It is possible the latter symptom might be due to concussion of the brain, even of a minor degree. There was no note made by the officer who examined the accused that three of his ribs were fractured or that there was a crack in the skull.

Should Frame Charge.

Mr. Thanawala argued that the Court should frame a charge under section 304 (A) as the death of Daji Atmaram was caused as a direct result of the injuries. He stated the deceased developed pneumonia as a direct result of the injuries. It could not be said that Daji Atmaram developed pneumonia simply because he was made to lay down in bed. He would not have been in that unfortunate position were it not for the injuries.

Mr. Kaunga, for the defence, argued that the doctor's evidence was definite that death was not due to the injuries but to pneumonia. He relied on the doctor's evidence that, were it not for the complications which set in, the deceased would have recovered from the injuries.

Resiled from Evidence

Mr. Thanawala pointed out that at the Coroner's Court the doctor had stated that pneumonia was the direct result of the injuries. He had now resiled from that statement.

The Magistrate observed he could not see any contradiction in the doctor's evidence. The man died of pneumonia. The only question was whether charges should be framed under Sec. 304A or Sec. 279.

At this stage further arguments were **adjourned to July 30.**

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben.

7-30 p.m. "Foreign Affairs." By Sir Frederick Whyte.

7-47 p.m. Commentaries on the Davis Cup Challenge Round from Wimbledon, and the Test Match from Old Trafford, Manchester.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. The Vario Trio.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s. 31.36 metres, 9.565 kc|s.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates. Schubert Symphony No. 7 in C. Major played by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Leo Blech (Presented by H.M.V. Recording).

2-0 Talk: "Sheep Station to Cot-Mill" by A. Raff (A relay from the Rotary Club).

2-30 Light Music R.V. Astekar.

6-0 Relay from Regal Cinema.

6-30 A Cello Recital by Pablo Casals and Felix Salmond.

7-0 Talk: "Sports of the last week by A.G.A. Norman.

7-15 A Musical Hour A programme of Hawaiian Guitars and Piano selections and songs by Mena Silas Piano, George Statham Hawaiian Guitar, Niel Le Blond, Guitar. Mena Silas selected George Statham and Niel Le Blond. Alano March, C. Karmen, The Sailor's Plea, J. Roberts (sung by George Statham). Mena Silas More Selected Solos, George Statham and Niel Le Blond My Isle on ills bay, Sol. Hopli, sung by Niel Le Blond Home Sweet Home.

8-15 Talk: "Foibles of Our Favourites." by Hilda Flanders.

8-30 A Review of Records by Khset.

9-0 News in English.

9-15 Commercial News and News in Hindi.

9-30 Surbahar Prof. Mohomed Khan

10-0 SB "Satoria": A humorous Hindustani Sketch written specially for Broadcasting and and directed by H. Masih.

10-45 SB Humorous Songs H. Masih.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p. m.

12-36 SB A studio programme by Messrs. Tylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the latest "Parlophone" records, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 Talk: "Training of Children" by Mrs. Burman.

1-51 Talk: "Build up your Health First" by Nilmony Das.

2-6 Vocal Music (Bengali) Dhiren Das—Religious. -Bina Chowdhury—Kirtan.

2-36 Talk: "The Art of Speaking," by Bishnu Sarma.

by Bishnu Sarma.

5-6 SB I.F. A. Shield Competition. Football Commentary.

6-6 Children's Hour conducted by Mejdidi. News and Notes. All about Metals and Their Uses. Purubhooj—What these are. Mohammad—The Prophet.

6-36 Music Training for Beginners by P. K. Mullick.

7-6 Instrumental Music. Satyen Chakravarty—Hamonium Solo

7-16 Vocal Music (Bengali) Sailesh Datta Gupta.

7-26 Shibabrata Bose.

7-41 Girin Chakravarty.

7-51 SB News in English.

8-6 SB Instrumental Music Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.

8-21 SB Talk: "Hell and Dwellers of Hell" (2) "Minor Devils" by M. L. Roy.

8-36 SB Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

8-56 SB Running Commentary on the India versus England Test Match relayed from Manchester.

9-6 SB Pikler's Male Voice Chorus An Instrumental and Vocal Recital.

9-36 SB The "Vanda Concert Party" In a Light Vaudeville Programme from the Studio.

10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

10-21 SB Dance Music (Recorded) from the Studio.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

a.m.

8-0 Naat by Zawwar Haidar.

8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Megh Tanjni.

8-20 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Allah re mero sancho sahib Akbar."—Khayal Lalit.

8-30 Haidar Husain, Saraswati Veena—Sarparda Bilawal.

8-35 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore "Sayyan nahin ae more mandaro men kase karun ardas" Thumri Kalangra.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Grand Mother" By Syed Aziz Hassan Baqai.

9-0 Zawwar Haidar. "Rat balam ham se lare ho Ham se lare ho sare jag se bhale ho Nan main boli nan main chali Aiso hi mo par dosh dhare ho." Dadra.

9-10 Allah Bandi "Madine men more saiyyan bala re hai." Thumri Bhairvin.

9-20 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore "Nukta-chin hai gham-i-dil us ko sunae na bane Kia bane bat jahan bat banae na bane." (Ghalib).

9-30 P.S. Mukerji. Sarod—Gujri.

9-35 Zawwar Haidar. "Kare badarwa ne gher lae aj." Thumri Barsat Desh.

9-42 Allah Bandi. "Hawas-o-khirad se bahut durhun main Sharab-i-mahabat ka makhmur hun mein." (Hasrat Mohani).

p.m.

1-0 "My Favourite Records" By A. C. Khanna.

6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Jait.

6-10 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore "Rat saiyan nahin ae" Kajri.

6-20 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin (English).

6-40 Zawwar Haidar. "Sanwaro de gaiyo gari guian"—Dadra Pilu.

6-50 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Beg chalo beg chalo." Thumri Malhar.

7-0 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Jiya tarpat hai jiya kalpat hai." Geet.

7-10 Jiwan, Clarionet; Harrar, Harmonium: Tufail, Tabla, Gat Bhim.

7-20 Zawwar Haidar. "Us bazum men jo gar dish-i-paimana ho gai Ham se bhi ek laghzish-i-mastana ho gai."

7-30 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Aiman Kaliyan.

7-35 Allah Bandi "Dil chhina nigahen chura kar chale" Dadra.

7-45 "For Villagers Only."

8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "The Begums of Bhopal" By Muhammad Noman.

9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. "Naghma-i-Raad."

9-8 Allah Bandi. "Lagi re mori jan". Dadra.

9-15 Songs from Bilwamangal. (Part III) By A.I.R. Artists.

9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani).

10-0 2nd News Bulletin (English)

10-15 Talk (English): "The Way of the World" By T. G. P. Spear.

10-30 Peter Mendoza and his Dance Band.

Bengal Club Cup League

MAHIM'S GREAT GAME

On Saturday two games were played in the Bengal Club League and each one being a one-goal draw.

Mahim Sports in the first game put up a stout fight against the D. L. I Followers and succeeded in sharing the honours. During the first half the game was even and both the goals were visited in turn. The defence in both the sides had a lot to do.

After the cross-over the Followers played a determined game. During this period Mantella as their leader of the attack was conspicuous. They shortly opened the score through Marie. Thereafter Mahim tried their utmost and Jesudian scored the all coveted goal for them. The final whistle saw no more addition to the score.

RESULT.

D. L. I. Followers 1 goal.
Mahim Sports 1 goal.

TEAMS.

D. L. I. Followers—Anthony, Baboo and Allah Bux; Shanker, Jairam and Karim; Shiva, Mantolia, Marie, Noorie and Bishin.

Mahim Sports.—Willie, K. Menon and Ramchander; Rasu, Salim and Swamy; Viswani, Krishna, Jesudian, Roberts and Chirpal.

Referee.—H. P. Kennedy.

RAINBOW'S PLUCKY FIGHT

In the second game Bhoiwada Cross Club after an exhibition of good football held the Rainbow Club to a one-goal draw and thus sharing the points.

During the first half only one goal was scored by Narsimloo for the Rainbow. Bhoiwada had only to blame themselves for they missed several golden opportunities. Premlal, as their pivot almost spoiled the game. His short passes were of no use and the few kicks he made were aimless.

After the ends were changed the Bhoiwada were completely in the picture. Swami made a few good daring raids to the opposite goal but the inside forwards failed to convey any of his centres. At last Kadam availed of a neat centre from Swami and smartly beat the Rainbow custodian with a clever heading. Thereafter both the teams fought for a winning goal but the time saw no more addition to the score.

RESULT.

Rainbow F. C. 1 goal.
Bhoiwada Cross 1 goal.

TEAMS.

Rainbow F. C.—Anthony, Govind and Dhanakoti; Bautist, Ahmed, and Shivram; Esmail, Patrick, Tukaram, Appodara and Narsinloo.

Bhoiwada.—Gupte, Bait, and Balaram; Monde, Premlal and Parasram; Swami, Jadhaw, Bhonsle, Kadam and Padhye.

Referee.—A. T. Pal.

MATUNGA UNITED'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Playing the first game on Sunday in perfect weather condition Matunga held in the Havero F. C. to a goalless draw. Matunga fielded only 9 players at the start and played on short throughout the game.

In the half time, Ermu, a young boy in the Matunga United, gave the crowd a lot of amusement by his heroic efforts. Havero though dominating throughout failed to score as Ramchander between the sticks of the Matunga performed his duties well.

RESULT.

Havero F. C. nil.
Matunga United nil.

TEAMS.

Havero F.C.—Mandon, Ramanna and Suvarna; Narayan, Salian and Kangian; Veerappa, Kunder, Shriyan, Shetty and Kookra.

Matunga.—Ramchander; Baboo and Cresta; Marshal, Ermu and X. Dass, Mani, David and Ariokswamy.

Referee.—U. C. Dattes.

BENGAL CLUB TROUNCED

The Parel Sporting who fielded a considerably strengthened side with as many as five changes had a run away victory by four goals to nil over the Bengal Club.

The Parel Sporting were by far the superior team who practically held a monopoly of the attack. But during the first half they were able to score only once through Bapoo.

After the lemon time the Bengal Club brought back Pal to the half-time, who was so long playing forward and defended gallantly. Bapoo was the outstanding of the day who made a hat-trick by scoring three more goals in that half alone. Thus the followers left the field easy winners improving their position for the championship a good cup.

RESULT.

Parel Sporting 4 goals.
Bengal Club nil.

TEAMS.

Parel Sporting.—Martin, Manek and Ramchander; Lewis, Dadoo and Telang; Ramkrishna, Tony, Bapoo, Kalaibka and Ceasar.

Bengal Club.—Banerjee, Patil and Mitter; Dattaraj, Mukherjee and Datta; Chowdhury, Pal, Basu, Dev and Roy.

Referee.—S. A. Ranganatham.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 10, 1992
Muslim: Jamadiul Avval 8, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 24, 1305
Hightide: 7-17 17-53
Lowtide: 0-02 12-51
Sunrise: 6h 14m
Sunset: 7h 16m

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: The Rev. H. Heras, S.J., will speak on "The Religion of the Mohenjo-Daro people according to inscriptions" Society Rooms, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH

HAMIED—On 23th July, at Wilno, Poland, to Luba, wife of Dr. K. A. Hamied, Okasa Co., a son.

MANIBEN FOR 'C' WARD

It is reliably understood that Mrs. Maniben Muljee is contesting the Municipal election from 'C' (Bhuleshwar) ward in place of Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Sumatra Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 28th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director and Professor of Social Economy, will deliver a public lecture on "Some aspects of Adult Education" today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Indian Institute of Bankers, II Floor, Imperial Bank Buildings, Fort.

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OTTO KRUGER
LEONORA CORBETT
in
'LIVING DANGEROUSLY'

A story of two Doctors, partners in profession but enemies in Love.

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"LIFE OF CHOPIN"
—the famous musical composer!

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with

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SALLY EILERS
PARKYAKARKUS and the Gorgeous GOLDWYN GIRLS
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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Strike Me Pink" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Three Wise Guys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Whole Town's talking" time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Living Dangerously" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Chhaya" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Bohemian Girl". Time as usual.
PATHE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Petticoat Fever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Koenigsmark" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Golden Arrow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Qimti Qurbani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO REPRESENT KHAR ON BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

It is understood that the Pathare Prabhu Housing Co-operative Society Ltd. Khar proposes to send a deputation to wait on the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, to urge for more representation for Khar on the Board of the Bandra Municipality.

The Collector has been requested to receive a deputation, at an early date.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

A public meeting of students of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. to familirise the coming Students' Conference. Mr. Y. J. Meherally will preside.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Hindi Classes both for Prathama and Madhyama are being conducted by the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, regularly in the office of the Committee, Dadar opposite the Dadar B. B. Station from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. for ladies and gentlemen from 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when a public lecture on "The religion of the Mohenjo-Daro People according to the inscriptions will be delivered by the Rev. Fr. H. Heras, S.J.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy has become a patron of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen.

Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen has awarded through the generosity of its patron Al-Haj Qassimali Jairazbhoy six scholarships to the students of different High Schools of Bombay.

REQUIEM MASS FOR ARCHBISHOP

A Requiem High Mass will be offered by the Catholic Staff and the proprietors of the firm of Messrs. A. R. Dias and Bros. for the repose of the Soul of their distinguished Patron His Grace the late Most Rev. Dr. J. de Lima, Archbishop of Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Miss M. K. Davis will deliver a lecture on "The Bombay Children Act and Children's Courts" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

The 'Comorin' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 8 a.m. on the following day.

Steamer 'Hesperides' arrived at the Suez on Friday evening July 24. Steamer 'Clan MacGillivray' left Liverpool on Friday evening July 24.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S WARNING

Swami Vishwananda, President Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay writes as follows:

It has been brought to my notice that a smart-looking young man, named Swami Krishnananda, posing himself as a Sannyasin of the Ramakrishna Mission, is going about collecting funds in Nasik and other places, I do hereby request the generous public to demand always a receipt signed by the Secretary of our Mission, for the amount given.

JOURNALIST ENTERTAINED

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

Mr. Ambalal Jani, who had a record of 27 years of unbroken service to vernacular journalism in his capacity as the joint editor of the 'Gujarati', a Gujarati weekly was entertained by the Vile Parle Literary League on Sunday morning when his services to the cause of vernacular journalism in particular and to Gujarati literature in general were eulogised and appreciated.

GHANASHYAM DANCE RECITAL

Traditional Forms

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

Syt. Ghanashyam R. Champaneria, a young amateur, gave dance enthusiasts in the city another opportunity to witness the possibilities of the traditional "Kaliah" dances.

Syt. Ghanashyam supplemented "amod," "That," "Lodas" and "Porans" and "Gathkaranas" with "Shiva Tandava" and "Krishna Baran."

Two more dances by Syt. Ghanashyam of similar traditional pattern were followed by "Nritya Bhava" illustrating the expressive significance of dance gestures.

Syt. Ghanashyam is, as shown by the songs with which he entertained the audience, acquired skill in music also.

Prof. Madhu Singh's "Pakhway" and "Master" Tirkhan's "Tabla" added to the interest of the programme.

Syt. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, who presided on the occasion presented on behalf of an admirer the sum of rupees fifty-one to the dance-artiste and a medal to "Master" Tirkhan. During the course of his speech Syt. Munshi appreciated the recent efforts that were made to revive dancing and to restore it to its original cultural and social status. He wished a successful career to the young dance-artiste.

Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil thanked the audience and the President on behalf of the artistes.

"SAHITYA SANSAD" SAMMELAN

Variety Entertainment

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

A lengthy programme of "variety" entertainment was arranged for the Gujarati "Sahitya Sansad" Sammelan on Sunday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall. The programme consisted, mainly of selected items contributed by educationalists in the City and the Suburbs.

Music, vocal and instrumental, supplemented the dances that were really the dominating feature of the evening's entertainment. Syt. K. Dave's Jaltaranga, Kumars Jagadish and Girish Munshi's Violin together with songs from "Kumar Gandharva" Syts. Devendra Kumar and Pandit Omkarnath completed the musical items.

Of the dances, the "Sagar" Garba led by Kumari Saroj Desai, the Garbas by students of the Fellowship School and the one led by Srimati Mridula may be mentioned. Srimati Mridula led the Garba in with a dignified natural ease that brought out with charming clarity the spirit of the Garba dance form. And, although the electric bulbs on the "saris" were an unnecessary innovation and distraction, the chorus song of the Garba and particularly its unostentatious movements were noteworthy. Particularly remarkable was its freedom from inane revolving of wrists and random flinging of arms which characterise the majority of "graceful" and "arty" Garbas.

Kumari Bansri Bala Kazi's dance was suggestive of the promise one hopes from the child-dancer, if she is offered the right opportunities of training.

Kumari Anjali Hore's dances were less improvised and more in the keeping with the clear discipline of the traditional form. Like Kumari Kazi, she requires persistent attention and careful training and guidance.

Sri Natraj Vasi's "Dushashan Vadh," in the Malabar technique was executed with vigour and appreciable skill. Syt. Vasi seems to have added perceptibly to his ardent craftsmanship his Malabar experience.

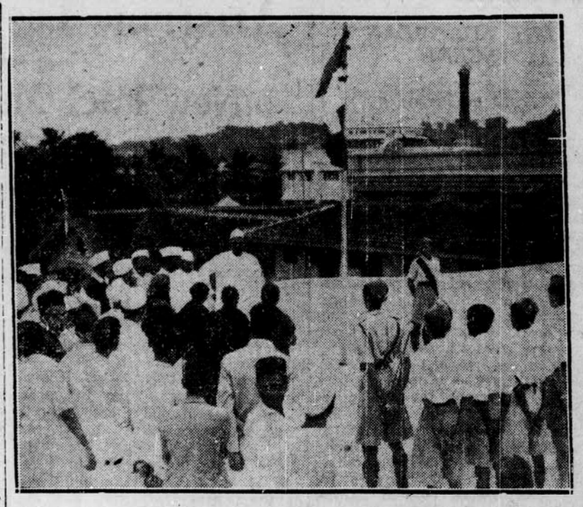
The programme terminated with a bad exhibition of national etiquette and manners. The audience a great number obviously Congressmen, kept sitting while Pundit Omkarnath was singing "Vande Mataram". It was no tribute to the intelligence and self-respect of the assembly of Gujarati literateurs.

NEW CONGRESS WEEKLY FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

It is understood that a new vernacular weekly named "Lokamat" will very shortly be published here under the editorship of Pandit Nilakantha Das, M.L.A. The paper will mainly be a Congress organ.

It may be recalled that the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting requested Pandit Nilakantha Das to publish a paper in order to effectively carry out the parliamentary work of the Congress.—United Press.



The Monthly Flag hoisting ceremony was performed on Sunday morning at the Congress House by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

MAHARASHTRA AND ELECTIONS

M. P. C. C. Appoints Parliamentary Committee

The Secretary of the M. P. C. C. Poona, writes:—

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Executive met at Bhusawal and elected the following persons on the Parliamentary Committee:—

(1) Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., Poona.
(2) Sjt. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., Poona.
(3) Sjt. A. S. Patwardhan, Ahmednagar.
(4) Sjt. Ramnikrai Mehta, Ville Parle.
(5) Sjt. T. R. Deogirikar, Poona, (Secretary).
(6) Sjt. S. D. Deo, Poona (Ex-officio).

The M. P. C. C. has called applications from candidates desirous of contesting the elections (both upper and lower) before the 1st of September, along with pledge and contribution. Circulars have been issued to the District Congress Committees to set up election boards before the 10th of September.

The Central Committee has opened its office in Poona City and the election work has commenced in right earnest.

LEST WE FORGET

B. P. C. C. Programme For Lokamanya Tilak's Anniversary

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the 16th death anniversary of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be celebrated in the City of Bombay on Saturday, the 1st of August. The following programme has been provisionally fixed for the day:

8 a.m. (S.T.): A procession headed by the President of the B. P. C. C. will start from the Congress House to make floral offerings to the statue of the late Lokmanya at Chowpatty.

Institutions and persons desiring to offer garlands to the statue are invited to join the procession.

6 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting in the opening compound of the Congress House, weather permitting, or at Jinnah Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and prominent leaders will address.

PAVE WAY FOR BETTER LIFE

Students Advised To Shun Lime-Light & Break Down Artificial Standards

A fervent appeal to the students of Bombay to organise themselves and thereby better their lot and pave the way for a better society, was made by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on Monday.

The occasion was a public meeting of the students arranged to popularise the idea of the 'Students' Conference and the 'Students' Charter.

The speaker, referring to the authorities of the University, said that their idea seemed to be to fill the coffers of the University and say that the University income had gone up and that everything was all right with it.

Mr. Dwarkadas urged the students strongly to organise themselves.

The students should see to it that in two years' time every child in Bombay got its opportunities of education. Their surroundings should be made congenial.

The speaker urged the students to shun limelight and publicity, to break down the artificial standards of life, eschew personal criticism. Then there was a great future awaiting them and the country.

4 Years' Rigorous For House-Breaking

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions sentenced one Bahadurkhan Peermahomedkhan to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of housebreaking. He was further ordered to report his movements to the police for a period of 1½ years after the release.

The jury found the accused not guilty on the additional charge of theft.

The complainant Haji Azimtullah left his rooms on January 14, and on returning found his things disarranged and some articles missing. On his complaint, the police took photographs of the finger marks on some of the articles. These were found to tally with the finger prints of the accused taken after his arrest.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday I visited Danda a village in Bandra and as I approached the vacant piece of land at the junction of Motiram Patel Road and Carter Road on the left hand side I noticed a large crowd of people and my journalistic curiosity made me approach that crowd.

An open air bazar where fish, vegetable and other household articles were on sale was being held. This bazar from what I saw was well patronised by Hindus and Catholics of the surrounding places who find that it is a long distance to go either to the Bandra, Palli or Khar Bazar. This bazar I am told is held every day and practically the same number of people patronise it.

It was mere luck, for as I was observing things there was a shower of rain and the large crowd had to run for shelter.

I, therefore, bring to the notice of Municipality that at least a temporary structure ought to be constructed here to give shelter to the people.

CONDITION OF ROADS

The condition of most of the roads has become very bad and I hope the suburban Municipalities will see that something is done immediately to improve it.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936.—

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8 50

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Motor Accidents

The official figures of motor accidents in the city are swelling year by year and this year the total number of accident is higher than in any previous year. The Government of Bombay should take up the question of the safety of the public early and either they should amend the law so as to make the penalty for rash driving resulting in fatalities severer than it is at present or the magistracy should impose exemplary punishment on the drivers found guilty of rash driving in a drunken state. Only last month a magistrate at Mazagon imposed a fine of a paltry sum of Rs. 300 on a driver who had knocked down two persons and killed one outright while driving his car in a drunken state. The same man would have been given several years' hard labour for grievous hurt in the High Court sessions. It is time the magistrates took a more severe view of the matter and imposed deterrent penalty.

Punishment Proportioned To Gravity Of Offence

The City police have not moved in the matter of restricting the speed of cars, at least in certain localities which are crowded. While, in other countries, efforts are being made and legislation enacted with a view to restrict speed in certain areas, the Bombay police are not at all moving in the matter in spite of the number of accidents, not seldom resulting in the death of the victims. The City Magistrates can certainly do a lot to prevent rash driving in the city. It would not be out of place to point out that in America those who are charged with rash and negligent driving are taken to the Jury House and made to witness the dead bodies of men, women and children, who are victims of rash driving. The sentence of two months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs 300, imposed by the Mazagaon Magistrate on a Veterinary Surgeon for rash and negligent driving and causing the death of cyclist is not at all severe considering the offence. As the Sentencing Magistrate, Mr. I. S. Haji, said, the sentence ought to be in proportion to the gravity of the offence. The offender in trying to overtake three or four cars that were ahead, drove at a fast speed on the wrong side of the road and knocked down the cyclist who was coming from the opposite direction. The cyclist died due to concussion of the brain There was, as the Magistrate said, no extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused to justify a lenient sentence.

In Aid Of Grant Medical College Students' Hostel Fund

Dr. V. V. Gharpure, 262, Charni Road, Bombay 4, writes:—

The students of the Grant Medical College will stage a performance of (Late Mr. Gadkari's) 'Bhav Bandhan' on July 31st at 8-30 p.m. at the Baliwala Theatre. The performance is in aid of the New Students' Hostel Fund for which an appeal has been sent out by an influential committee including the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Sir Temulji B. Nariman and the Dean of the Grant Medical College. It is hoped that lovers of the Marathi stage will take this opportunity. The performance will be by boys and girls.

LATE ARCHBISHOP

The Secretary of the Institute writes:

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mazagaon Institute, Byculla passed a condolence resolution, on the death of Prelate, Dr. Joaquim Rodrigues de Lima, Archbishop of Bombay.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Archbishop, the Mazagaon Institute was closed on the 22nd July and the social function fixed for 2nd August was also cancelled.

MUSLIMS! REMEMBER PALESTINE

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen's Appeal

The Secretary of the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, 138, Nasiri Building, Nagdevi Street, Bombay writes:

Peace and order may be restored to Palestine, troops may be withdrawn, strike may end, shops may re-open, things may appear normal and calm may prevail.

But Muslims must not get the sufferers or refrain from helping them.

Muslims must remember Palestine, they must remember the orphans and widows, the disabled and the wounded the unsheltered and the unemployed—the starving men, women and children.

How can Muslims enjoy their meals, when their brethren are starving? How can they rest when their brethren are restless?

Muslims Remember your prophet—he loved the orphans, protected the widows and fed the poor. Do you wish to please Allah and your prophet? If so, help us in relieving the sufferers.

Do not hesitate—send your contribution towards the relief fund and await your reward from Allah.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Ph. 41561

ROCKING BOMBAY with LAUGHTER!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1936

CONGRESS POLICY

At the monthly Flag Salutation meeting in Bombay on Sunday Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, M. L. A., Secretary All-India Parliamentary Committee, explained some of the broad features of the Congress policy, in view, obviously, of the attempts made in several quarters to misrepresent it as election propaganda. The Bombay Liberals have been trying for some time past to make out that while their own political goal of Dominion Status is perfectly clear, there is much uncertainty and difference of opinion about the Congress goal. Now, even a schoolboy or an uneducated villager will understand what precisely is Poorna Swaraj or complete independence. Nobody can possibly mean two things by this expression. If opinions vary about the foreign policy of Independent India, about, for instance, her precise relations with Britain or other foreign countries, that is a question of detail on which opinions may well vary, and after all, the answer to the question will necessarily depend upon a variety of circumstances existing at the time when independent India's foreign policy or any particular feature of it comes to be determined. But anyone who is not an idiot should understand exactly what complete independence is. Whether that ideal, is attainable in the near future or not may perhaps be doubted by some. But it is dishonest to make out that the very conception of complete independence is ambiguous. Let the Liberals declare, if they must, "we, Liberals, will never aspire to complete independence." But as Pandit Pant said, "no Indian with any sense of self-respect could reconcile himself to or conceive of any position lower than that of any other country.

Duty Of Commercial Community

Pandit Pant did not under-estimate the difficulty of achieving complete independence. But he rightly emphasised the point that to achieve it unity among Congressmen was essential. Endorsing the remark made by the Congress President himself on various occasions, he said that Poorna Swaraj was the supreme objective and that it was "a condition precedent to any genuine constructive readjustment in any direction whatsoever." Pandit Pant particularly appealed to the commercial interests to give their wholehearted support to the Congress as that was the foremost body to encourage Indian industries, large and small, and numerous Congressmen had cheerfully accepted heavy sacrifices for the cause of Swadeshi. Many other bodies only talk of Swadeshi, mainly at the time of elections, but Congressmen work for Swadeshi all the year round. By supporting the Congress at the elections, Indian businessmen will be doing a service to themselves as well as to the country.

Not A Paper Programme

Capital is being made in certain quarters of the fact that the detailed election programme of the Congress is not yet published and that the question of office is yet unsettled. But the people will not be misled by such tactics. Congress is not a body that thinks of a programme only at the time of elections. It has formulated comprehensive programmes and policies at its annual sessions, and the Lucknow session has declared that the next election programme is to be in consonance with the past resolutions of the Congress. That means that the main futures of the programme are already known. And the details will be published soon enough after they are approved by the A. I. C. C. at its next meeting to be held in Bombay next month. The same meeting will in all probability decide the question about office acceptance, but the decision on this matter of detail, however important, cannot in the least affect the Congress programme. The issue here is whether certain things are to be got done in the legislatures through persons selected from among Congress representatives and controlled by them or through persons from other parties controlled by Congress representatives. Congress controls either way; and whichever method is found to have the balance of advantage more in its favour, it will not affect the programme of things to be done in the legislatures. After all, be it remembered that Congress is not like other parties that function only in the legislature. It functions both within and outside the legislatures. Consequently the Congress programme will not be a paper programme. It will be a live one and Congress has the strength and courage to work it whether Government approve of it or not. And that is the main reason why the people support it at the elections as well as in normal times.

Public Opinion Defied

The Government of Bombay could not have shown their utter disregard for co-operative principles and their absolute indifference to public opinion more flagrantly than by their action in making final the new Rule they have framed under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act. This Rule empowers Government to suspend the managing committee of a co-operative society for a period that may extend upto three years and to remove any member of such committee for reasons they would set forth in the orders published by them. This drastic measure is proposed to be taken without Government's attempting to justify to the public the grounds that have led them to add to the numerous powers that are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the present law. In other countries power to take disciplinary action is vested in federations or unions composed of and controlled by societies themselves, and intervention by the Government of the country is not permitted under the laws regulating the working of co-operative societies. Even in India there is no precedent of such an extensive and unfettered power being assumed by Government. It has been the claim of co-operators in Bombay—a claim that the Government have endorsed in the past—that the co-operative movement here is healthier and more vigorous than in other parts of the country. It is extraordinary in the circumstances that the movement in this Presidency should be now made subject to more rigorous control and closer interference than elsewhere. Government appear to have paid no heed to the views expressed and the modifications suggested by representative organisations within the co-operative movement such as the Provincial Co-operative Institute. If Government show such scant regard for the opinions of experienced co-operators and responsible institutions it really becomes the duty of co-operators with a sense of self-respect to examine and decide to what extent their co-operation with Government should proceed under such humiliating conditions.

THE EUROPEAN SCENE

Austro-German Concord

(By JALAL D. MALIK)

LONDON, July 17.

Herr Hitler has made another dramatic gesture. This time it takes the form of an Austro-German Agreement. On the face of it, it is a peaceful move, calculated to restore friendly relations between the two countries which have been embittered for three years due to the avowed policy of Nazi Germany to bring about by pressure, direct as well as indirect, the incorporation of Austria in the Third Reich. So far as this agreement removes one of the causes which have threatened peace, it is a welcome contribution towards general appeasement. But, as is already evident by the variety of emotions it has aroused in the countries which feel directly menaced by German military expansion, it may create more mischief than it removes.

The outstanding features of the Agreement are that Germany recognises the full sovereignty of Austria; that she agrees not to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the internal political conditions of Austria; that she explicitly recognises that the Austrian Nazi Party is purely the internal affair of Austria with which the Austrian Government can deal as it considers best without any fear of interference from Germany; that this Agreement does not affect the Rome Protocols; and that Austria recognises herself to be a Germanic State.

The Agreement marks the complete reversal of German policy towards Austria. The relentless propaganda carried on by Germany inside Austria in favour of National Socialism and Anschluss is to cease. All the advantages of the Agreement are on the Austrian side. Herr Hitler has made his truce with Austria on Austrian terms. He has even abandoned the Austrian Nazis. What underlies all these sacrifices on his part? What is the motive for this sudden truce?

Placating Italy

Since the Italo-Ethiopian dispute Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy have drawn more and more together. The only obstacle in the way of a complete *rapprochement* between them has been Austria. The lifting of sanctions, the reduction of British Naval dispositions in the Mediterranean, the proposed meeting of the Locarno Powers at Brussels, and French solicitation to win back the good graces of Italy, all these must have made Germany uneasy about a possible revival of the Stresa Front. Any suggestion of this revival had to be smothered, quickly and completely. Wisdom lay in eliminating differences and having a fuller understanding with Italy. The question of Austria had to be settled to Italy's satisfaction. The Austro-German Accord is the result. By one masterly stroke Herr Hitler has killed the bogey of Stresa, made an ally of Italy and given France enough cause to worry about a possible Italo-German military alliance.

There is no doubt that Italy has been the inspiration of the Austro-German pact. The mutually congratulatory telegrams exchanged between Schusschnigg and Mussolini clearly indicate that the eventuality and possible terms of this pact were discussed by them when they met about six weeks ago. Moreover, the express provision in the Agreement that the Rome Protocols are not affected by it was clearly dictated by the desire to propitiate Italy and to follow a common Central European policy, at least for the time being.

France's Fears.

The Austro-German Accord is bound to have far-reaching effects on future International relations. Whether it amounts to a virtual Central European bloc on the lines of the pre-war Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy is a matter of conjecture. But it is quite apparent that a close collaboration exists between the Nazi and Fascist dictators. Italy has informed M. Van Zeeland that she will not participate in the proposed preliminary discussions of the Locarno Powers at Brussels unless Germany is also invited to take part from the beginning.

The growing amity between Germany and Italy has been watched with alarm by France whose policy throughout the Italo-Ethiopian dispute aimed at propritiating Italy even at the price of scrapping the League Covenant. This new development has profoundly disturbed her and she finds herself confronted with the situation which she most dreaded and regards the pact as a prelude to Italo-German military alliance.

The Austro-German Concord is probably the thin edge of the wedge. None of the other interested Powers can find any objection to this moral Anschluss. But it is only a question of time, perhaps a very short one, for the closer social, cultural and econo-

(Continued on Page 7)

Austria Is Not Worth A War

New Pact May Mean Peace

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The latest of Hitler's moves is not a surprise, nor is it for the moment alarming. For once, in this reconciliation with Austria, he has achieved something without offending even the letter of the law, or rattling so much as a stage sabre.

Several ends have been attained by the conversations that have been going on between Rome, Berlin, and Vienna.

Firstly, the two Fascist Dictators are parading the European stage ostentatiously arm-in-arm. Both of them were "in Coventry." Both had been censured for treaty-breaking by the League of Nations, and against one of them that institution had attempted half-hearted measures of discipline.

They have decided to make common cause, for some time, at least. They do not choose to lend themselves to the rather simple-minded tactics that Paris and London contemplated.

The idea was to make it up with Mussolini and then use him to "encircle" Hitler.

The first steps had been taken. Sanctions had been lifted: the British fleet in the Mediterranean had been reduced; the promises of mutual assistance among the sanctionist Powers in the event of Italian reprisals had in part been terminated.

Italy was being wooed to attend a meeting of the Locarno Powers at Brussels. She has answered stiffly that she will not attend this gathering unless Germany also is present from the very first day.

In other words, Italy wants to hear no more about the revival of that famous "Stresa Front," which Mr. MacDonald, Sir John Simon, and M. Laval constructed in April, 1935, for the purpose of isolating Germany.

If Italy smiles on any future combination, it will be that of the older Four-Power Pact—a grouping of the Western Powers. That was another of Mr. MacDonald's short-lived experiments. The significant thing about it was that it left Russia out.

This, then, is Hitler's first success, and it is not a small one. He has escaped from the threat of isolation. No complete ring can be drawn around him.

Duce's Flirtation

This is a negative success. But is there, the reader may ask, nothing further? Have the two Fascist Powers formed what is, in effect, a solid alliance, dragging their satellites after them?

I doubt it, but one cannot be quite sure. Dictators are abnormal men, with a highly-developed capacity for self-esteem. They do not fraternise easily.

Nor is Fascism an international principle. For it, national aggrandisement is the absolute good. The breaking of treaties and disloyalty to alliances is not merely condoned by Fascist morality: it is commanded, if thereby the immediate aims of the Fascist State can be advanced.

Italy betrayed her German and Austrian allies in 1914, at the bidding of 'sacro egoismo,' and, if it suits her, will do it again.

If Mussolini puts his arm round M. Laval's waist on one day of the week, and round Hitler's the next, he is all the while inquiring what price a third Power will pay for the relaxation of this embrace.

It is unlikely, then, that Hitler and Mussolini are locked in an everlasting caress. Fascist friendships are not true till death.

None the less, this pose may endure for some months, or even for a year or two, unless London and Paris are disposed to pay at an extravagant rate for the adoption of a contrary attitude.

Gains For Hitler

Secondly, Hitler is a little nearer to one of his cherished goals, Vienna. He is a long way yet from swallowing Austria, but when that so-called independent Republic does fall into his mouth, it will be a pre-digested delicacy.

On the surface he has conceded a good deal. He recognises Austria's sovereignty; he renounces that terrific instrument of pressure—his ban on tourist traffic; he will not complain if the Austrian Nazis are still repressed as an illegal party.

But his gains more than balance these sacrifices. Firstly, Austria solemnly proclaims herself a German Power, and talks officially about that "German nation" of which she forms a part.

This is the revival of a tradition that never was wholly forgotten. Austria through all her history was a German State, and, indeed, the leading German State, until Bismarck beat her and drove her out.

She is in race, language, and culture more solidly German than this island of ours is English. She has no Celtic minority.

Secondly, when German tourists swarm into the Tyrol again, and, on their heels, the Austrian-Nazi volunteers of Hitler's legion return, one may reckon on a wave of German propaganda that cannot be stopped.

Thirdly, two pro-Germans enter the Austrian Ministry.

Fourthly, the Nazis will now be welcomed in the one tolerated party, the Fatherland Front, and they may do a lot of permeation.

Finally, no more will be heard of a Habsburg restoration.

All this means that only one solution is now imaginable for the Austrian problem, though it may be reached gradually. This is, of course, the linking of Austria with the German Reich and of a Hapsburg restoration.

Schuschnigg's Problem

There were two other conceivable solutions: One was the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty, which might have meant instant war. The other was the formation of a progressive Coalition Government, composed of Socialists and Left-Wing Catholics.

Both are now ruled out. Obviously, Dr. Schuschnigg, a drab, uninspiring dictator, with none of the dash and devilment of a true Duce or Fuehrer could not have stood much longer on his own legs, after his quarrel with the reckless Prince Starhemberg.

His followers are a small mino-

(Continued on Page 8)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DANGER OF BRITISH WOBBLING.

The United Press Paris correspondent says that diplomatic circles are of opinion that certain speeches in the French Chamber clearly reveal the arraying of Powers in the next Great War. According to them there are military arrangements between France and England and between France, Czechoslovakia and Russia. This is quite true. But the inclusion of England is a little too optimistic. The position is that there are two camps, one comprising of Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria, the other of France, Russia, the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente. Britain has been openly wobbling. And therein lies the great danger of a War. If Britain definitely and openly joined, the second group, the combination would become so formidable as to frighten even the War mad Fascist Powers.

TURKEY'S LESSON.

The old proverb is certainly to true that British trade follows the flag. But that is not the whole truth. Even where there is no flag to precede it and confer on it all the privileges that are symbolised in the flag, British trade does not mind visiting. This remarkable mobility is well illustrated by commercial relations with Soviet Russia, and now, with Turkey. Yesterday we published an account of an agreement that a British firm has entered into with Turkey to erect steel factories. Two conclusions from this must be noted. The first is that Turkey, hitherto so backward, is rapidly industrialising herself with the help of foreign capital and resources—but without the least prejudice to any of her sovereign rights. The second conclusion is that Britain has reconciled herself cheerfully to establish economic relations with an independent Turkey—which, till recently was not considered deserving of freedom from capitulations—without any demand for any kind of safeguards or reservations. And these two conclusions constitute two lessons also for India.

A WARNING.

The severe strictures passed against the Management of the Hyderabad Cinema, which was the scene of a serious conflagration recently, should serve as a warning to the cinema-owners and local authorities in other cities. The Hyderabad fire, it appears from the findings of the Commission of Enquiry, was due to negligence on the part of the Management in storing films and inflammable material and it assumed alarming proportions owing to the failure of the Management and the Police in organizing prompt rescue work. The Hyderabad tragedy may be ascribed to the non-existence of a Cinematograph Act in the State and measures are now being taken to provide for one at the earliest opportunity. But even in the cities of British India where a Cinematograph Act exists, it is a patent fact that the arrangements in many cinema houses are far from being perfect. If calamities like the Hyderabad fire are to be avoided, therefore, the Municipal and Police authorities in every city should thoroughly investigate whether all possible precautions against the outbreak of fire required by the Cinematograph Act have been taken by cinema-owners.

NECESSARY PROTEST.

The decision arrived at at the meeting of the Demonstrations Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and representatives of other Labour organisations, to hold an organised protest against the proposed retrenchment in the railways is very timely and welcome. For it cannot be gainsaid that any retrenchment, except at the top, at this juncture is entirely uncalled-for, and that it is bound to result in widespread hardship. There are various other ways open for effecting economy in the management of railways, which must be availed of before the poor workers are sacked in this summary fashion. It is to be hoped that Sir Guthrie Russel, who is visiting this city during the next week, will take due note of the indignation prevailing in Labour circles, and reconsider his decision. Meanwhile we trust the general public in the city will also lend their support to the protest against the victimization of the railway employees.

THE VICEROY'S CAMPAIGN.

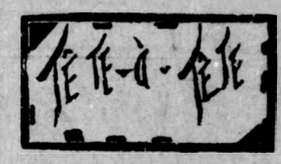
Addressing the All-India Agrawal Conference at Calcutta, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya bestowed high praise on the Viceroy's efforts to improve the breed of cattle in India and find cheaper fodder for them and urged everyone to co-operate with His Excellency in these beneficent efforts. The Viceroy's work is certainly commendable so far as it goes but it remains to be seen if it will go far enough. Finding cheap fodder for the cattle means, among other things, that Government should give ample facilities for grazing, and such facilities are yet to be given. The supply of good milk in cities is also a big problem in the solution of which Government, particularly, the Railway Department, can do much. The Viceroy's efforts will be judged by their tangible results, but in any case they deserve discriminating co-operation from all concerned.

Amateur Tennis! Suggestions For A Coach

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The visits of several foreign tennis teams to India have brought home to us, during the last few years, that our standard of the game is not good enough. That also explains why no serious effort has yet been made to win the Davis Cup for India. If India can beat the world in hockey and wrestling there is no reason why we cannot do the same in tennis. The question is "Have we tried to work up a team on the right lines?" My answer is "No—not yet." The All-India Lawn Tennis Association spends a lot of money in inviting and entertaining foreign teams every cold weather. These players enter every major tournament, reach the finals from both ends of the draw, beat all India players easily and take away the prizes. The clubs catch a good gate spectators see foreigners play well and look down upon the Indian players. In a week everything is over at a provincial station and everybody

(Continued on page 7)



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"League or no League, Muslims throughout India stand as a body and think alike,"—Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, in an interview with Bori Bunder.

"My experience of the past fourteen years in the Council has been a painful one as far as the solidarity of the Muslim group in the Council was concerned... The result was that never so far there has been a solid Muslim party, except on occasions, on Communal lines, and that too not consistently."

—Ditto.

* * * *

Mr. Avanashilingham Chettiar, Congress M.L.A. from Madras, proposes to censure Government on the indecent hurry with which they gave effect to the Textile Tariff Board recommendations.

Even at the risk of anticipating the obvious we confidently hope the Government spokesmen, Sir M. Zafrullah, Sir James Grigg and Sir N. N. Sirkar, will treat the resolution a la Herr Greisser, the President of the Danzig Senate.

* * * *

"I plead for the simple life, plain living and high thinking," declared esteemed confrere Srinivasan to a gathering of Madras graduates.

And, then, perhaps he had a look at the not-very-prosperous audience of unemployed B.A.'s and hastily added, "There is no alternative to it."

But there was hardly any need to apologize. The Indian graduate is quite platitude-proof by now.

* * * *

"It was a mistake," said Mr. Sirnivasan, "to have ever thought University education in terms of market ability; utility is not its primary objective."

But futility is—evidently.

* * * *

The Raja of Salempur says that he read the Nawab of Chhatari's statement "with mingled feelings of surprise and disappointment."

We are surprised at this and disappointed in the Raja Sahib.

* * * *

Mr. Roosevelt Revises His Policy

—Headline.

Only to revise it again, we fear!

* * * *

"With the object of safeguarding the interests of the country and to prevent Hindus from being divided into various groups without a common tie" there is a proposal to form a "United Hindu Congress" which will come before the U. P. Hindu Sabha.

With Doctor Moonje, his Mahasabha and his Military School (under the distinguished auspices of H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief) we regard the proposal as entirely superfluous.

* * * *

The Andhra Provincial Weavers' Conference calls upon the Government to prohibit the import of foreign cloth into India.

It is such foolish things that prove India's continued unfitness for Swaraj.

* * * *

To greet the visit to Bombay of Sir Guthrie Russel, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, public meetings are to be held in protest against the proposed retrenchment on Railways.

Doesn't the programme come under Sec. 144 or something of that sort, as prejudicial to the peace and tranquility of—Sir Guthrie? We pass the idea on to the executive authorities of Bombay in the confident belief that they will do their duty without fear or favour.

* * * *

An excited man rushed up to a bookmaker just as the three horses in the race were at the post, and put £50 on one of them.

"That's great," he said delightedly as the bookmaker handed him his ticket.

"You seem very sure of winning," said the bookmaker.

"I am" replied the punter. "That horse won't be beaten."

"I wouldn't be too sure if I were you," retorted the bookie, "I happened to own that horse."

"That's all right," said the punter, "I own the other two."

Citadel Of India Act Is Made Impregnable

Acceptance Of Office. "Counsel Of Defeat"

Dr. PATTABHI'S SPEECH

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, the Andhra Congress leader delivered a lecture on the Government of India Act at a crowded public meeting at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Monday evening. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen and Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

Dr. PATTABHI'S SPEECH

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said that he would give an analysis of the provision of the Government of India Act, a task which had not been attempted by "our friends." Perhaps they had very good reasons to do so, as the Congress had decided to reject the New Constitution and every one concentrated his attention on how to reject it, and, perhaps, in view of this decision one might have felt that there was no need to explain the provisions of the Act to the public.

NO FISSURE IN CONGRESS

He wanted to remove the impression in anyone's mind that there was a great fissure existing in the Congress ranks just now and repudiated the suggestion. The objective was one, clear and undisputed, namely to reject the Constitution. Only the strategy varied and, perhaps, there might be some strenuous self-examination in certain instances, but it was clear that even if the Congressmen went into the Legislatures it was to break the Act to pieces.

Dr. Pattabhi said that when there was an army strategy required that one should know the strong and weak points of the citadel which they were expected to attack, so that they might not be misguided and befooled.

To his mind the citadel of the New Constitution was rendered impregnable and was well fortified.

MORE INSIDIOUS.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced Diarchy and instead of this being wiped out, the system of Diarchy was rendered more insidious in the Provinces as well as the Centre under the new India Act.

If one regarded the coming reforms as a body, it could be said that the head which represented the Federation was severed and was kept in London, and the truncated body was given to this country.

The Gandhi-Irwin agreement recognised the three essentials, which would be acceptable to this country, namely, Responsibility at the Centre, Federation, and safeguards in the interests of India.

Dr. Pattabhi contrasted these with what were provided in the Government of India Act.

In the new Act, Central Responsibility was only in name, and a system of Diarchy was introduced, while care was taken not to use that word which had stuck in the nostrils of every Indian politician.

In Provincial Autonomy too the quintessence of diarchy was maintained in a subtle manner.

GRAND MOGHUL AT WHITEHALL

Dr. Pattabhi first referred to the powers of the Secretary of State. His responsibility was not to the people of India but to the people of England through Parliament. The India Council retained the same functions and same character as the old India Council (as at present) though the strength of the Council was reduced.

As long as the British interests existed in this country, so long it was a dream to imagine that the Secretary of State would be divested of control over Finance and Commerce of India. This control would be not merely for one generation as Sir Samuel Hoare had pointed out, but for an indefinite period.

MAHATMA'S 11 POINTS

Mahatma Gandhi enumerated 11 points which should be conceded to the country in the new constitution. Assuming for a moment that these were granted, Dr. Pattabhi explained, how it was essential that both the schemes of Provincial Autonomy and the Federation would have to be brought into operation simultaneously. The Reforms suggested on the basis of these 11 points appeared to be somewhat of a random nature, but underlying them was a central theme.

Gandhiji suggested that military expenditure should be reduced by half. Salt, Excise and Opium revenues should be given up. The loss of revenue in this direction, Dr. Pattabhi pointed out, was compensated by the reduction of military expenditure. Gandhiji demanded that Land Revenue should be reduced by half. That loss would be again compensated by the reduction in the salaries of the Civil Servants. Thus if these 11 points were analysed carefully, one would find that wherever there was a reduction in revenue suggested, there was also a corresponding reduction in expenditure simultaneously proposed. And thus the taxpayer would have obtained immense relief.

PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS.

Now Land Revenue, and Excise were provincial subjects. Salt Revenue and Military expenditure were central subjects. It was therefore, impossible to deal with the provincial problems without reference to the Central subjects.

In the Congress manifesto, for instance, the people in the country must be promised some sort of relief. This was a difficulty which the Congressmen would have to face in view of the fact that the provincial and Central subjects were inter-related and one could not deal with them separately.

Either for constructive or destructive purposes, one could not deal with the New Constitution, unless it was introduced both in the Provinces and the Centre.

CONDITIONS FOR FEDERATION

Now what were the conditions stipulated for the introduction of the Federation? The Reserve Bank should be functioning satisfactorily. There should be a favourable Trade Balance. The Budget of the Central Government should be balanced and the Short Term Loans should be wiped out. After these were fulfilled, half the number of Princes should join the Federation, the test being not the number, but the population they represented or the number of guns of salute (laughter). Besides these four administrative conditions, and one psychological condition, there was one political condition, namely, the House of Commons and the House of Lords should approach the King recommending that the Federation should be introduced. And then it would come into existence, if in the meanwhile the Congress would not break the constitution.

TRUNCATED BODY

Then in the Federation, the Military Expenditure, the Ecclesiastical Department and the Railways formed central reserved subjects.

The position thus was that the people were called upon to deal with the truncated body on the promise that the head would be sent later to this country. Dr. Pattabhi observed that he would be the last man to agree to put life in such a truncated carcass.

GOVERNORS AND GOVENOR-GENERAL

Formerly the Governor-General was like the two-headed Janus, continued Dr. Pattabhi. Under the New Constitution, he become the four-headed Brahma. (Laughter).

It was categorically mentioned in the Act, that the Governor-General or the Governors could appropriate moneys without any vote from the legislatures, on at least 9 occasions and the Reserve Bank was to provide the money.

In all 80 per cent. of the revenue was to be left untouched by the Ministers or the Legislatures. The C.I.D., was provided with independent powers for initiating prosecutions, without any need for consulting the Provincial Governments.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board, Dr. Pattabhi proceeded, was brought into existence not by an Act of the Government of India, but by an Act of Parliament. One knew in a commercial and trading centre like Bombay, how the rates could be manipulated. For instance, the Punjab wheat in Sind was costlier than the Australian wheat in Sind on account of fixation of rates in co-operation with the steamship companies. Thus the hold of the British and Empire trade in this

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya

country was retained in the hands of the Railway Board. Formerly it was left to the Legislature, to decide how much gold should be in the sovereign, how much silver should there be in the rupee, and how much gold and silver there should be as fiduciary reserves to back the paper currency.

That power was under the new Constitution vested in the Reserve Bank.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

With reference to shipping industry, the speaker pointed out that in every country coastal shipping was reserved to that particular country. India alone in all the countries of the world, had no coastal shipping of her own.

HOARE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

But it must also be stated, nothing was done by way of subterfuge. Sir Samuel Hoare was plain when he got this measure enacted. It was an open deal, a plain talk, an open hit.

Dr. Pattabhi considered the reciprocity provisions in this respect, a "farce."

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

In the Central Lower Legislature, there would be 125 representatives of the Princes. They would be in fact, the nominees of the Princes, who would be guided by the Political Agents, the Political Department or the Viceroy. These would in effect replace the official bloc. Bsides these there were the Muslims, the Christians, the Commerce Group and the Zemindari group. Thus the whole country was cut up into pieces which could be separately dealt with by the Governor-General when ever he chose to do so.

India to-day was like a paralytic body. One half of it the Indian India remained backward and it was left to the British India to drag the other half. The divisions were thus territorial communal, professional resulting in a series of compartments.

THE GOVERNORS

Coming to the Provinces, again, the Governors remained the same old potentates. Formerly they had to consult the Governor-General, but now they could enact Ordinances themselves. They had the power of veto, of intervening in the debates, and in addition there was a super-Secretary or the Deputy-Governor, who by statutory authority would play the "role of the eaves-dropper" as regards what all happened in the Cabinet of the Ministers.

But more than anything, let the people have the control over the Services. Even that was not allowed. They could not be transferred or punished and ever asked an explanation.

If the Ministers wanted to limit their own position according as the Governor desired, then of course, there could be no hitch. Otherwise if a Minister wanted to act in an independent manner he could not do so. Though there was the Instrument of Instructions, it did not mean that the Governor could not go beyond it. In the selection of Ministers, the Governor had to see that the Ministry would be stable, that he should call upon the spokesman of the majority party, that all the communities and interests were properly represented.

ARENA FOR SCRAMBLES

In fact it would be an excellent arena for a scramble among the various groups and communities and the Governor would have the greatest opportunity to keep the members in that position. In addition the Governor had several appointments to make, outside the legislatures, such as the Presidentship of Public Services Commission, or the Deputy-Directorship of an agriculture research council, and these posts would be the since-cures for the reactionaries and jo-hukums.

To-day to claim that one would work the Act, would be to walk into the Government parlour. Lord Willingdon was never more happy than when he found Congressmen inside the legislatures. What the Government wanted was that the Act should be worked, no matter how and by whom and to accept to work such an Act, was to accept defeat.

Mr. M. R. Masani in proposing a vote of thanks, said that Dr. Pattabhi with a wealth of detail gave a brilliant analysis of the Act. Behind this analysis was his firm conviction and it was on account of this conviction that Dr. Pattabhi stood down from the Working Committee.

TO ASSIST LONDON BOARD OF TRADE

Sir C. Innes And Sir F. Whyte Appointed Commissioners

SIMLA, July 27.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Charles Innes, formerly Governor of Burma and Commerce Member to the Government of India and Sir Frederik Whyte, first president of the Legislative Assembly, have been appointed as Commissioners to assist the Commercial relations and treaties department of the Board of Trade in London to assist the Board in the forthcoming Trade negotiations with other countries.

As both have intimate knowledge of India they are likely to be associated with the proposed negotiations between India and the United Kingdom to replace the Ottawa Agreement. Since Ottawa Agreement expires on November 13 and it is unlikely that a new trade treaty would have been entered into till then, the "United Press" learns that some arrangement may be arrived at to continue the present agreement till the new agreement is signed. This may be done through a one clause Bill in the Assembly to be introduced in the second week of Ooctober to prolong the life of Ottawa Agreement till the result of the fresh Indo-British trade negotiations are known.—United Press.

FOREIGN INROAD ON CINEMA HOUSES

Motion Picture Society Of India Protests

Bombay, July 27

To consider the situation created by the proposed construction of a Cinema House near Dhobi Talao, Bombay, by a foreign firm of motion picture producers and distributors, an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India was held at the Society's Office, this evening. Sir Phiroze Sethna, President of the Society, presided.

After a full discussion of the problem in all its aspects the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

(1) The Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Society of India emphatically protests against the threatened invasion by a foreign concern upon the exhibition branch of the film industry by building up key theatres in capital cities in this country.

(2) That the Executive Committee records the fact that the construction of the Metro Theatre erected in Calcutta in 1935 has done much damage to the existing theatres in that city, particularly those screening foreign films.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

(3) That the Committee appeals to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay not to sanction the construction of the proposed Metro Theatre near Dhobi Talao in Bombay, firstly because the number of theatres existing to-day is more than enough to cope with the demand for exhibition of films in the city of Bombay and secondly because it will ruin, as in Calcutta, the existing theatres which are all owned by Indians who have been pioneers instrumental in establishing the exhibition and distribution branches of the industry, both of Indian as well as foreign films.

(4) That the President of the Motion Picture Society of India is hereby authorised to take such immediate steps by way of interviews and representations as may be necessary in pursuance of this resolution.—United Press.

"QUEEN MARY" BEATS "NORMANDIE'S" TIME

But On Speed Test Fails To Secure Blue Riband

NEW YORK, July 27.

The "Queen Mary" passed the Ambrose Airship at 5-45 a.m. B.S.T., beating the "Normandie's" record crossing the Atlantic by 3 hours 5 minutes. She did not secure the Blue Riband, however, as her average speed for the whole trip was 28.61 knots compared to the "Normandie's" 29.64 knots.

The reason for this is that the "Normandie" crossed from Southampton to New York while the "Queen Mary" started the run from Cherbourg, which is 100 miles shorter than the "Normandie's" run from Southampton.—Reuter.

AMENDED PROBABLES.

LONDON, July 27.

In the Stewards Cup amended probables Prince Aly and Gay Venture have been omitted.—Reuter's Special.

MUSHTAQ ALI SCORES CENTURY

(Continued from page 1)

in 55 minutes. Hardstaff now opened out and twice drove Mushtaq Ali to the boundary reaching his 50 in 50 minutes.

Allen was snapped at the wicket (376|6).

ATTENDANCE INCREASES

Attendance now numbered 10,000. Hardstaff was well held off a hard return in Amarsingh's second over. He hit 15 fours and got his 94 in 75 minutes with hard driving on both sides of the wicket, welltimed hits to leg and cuts.

SMART FIELDING

Robins scored his 76 in 75 minutes and hit 14 fours. Fielding of Amarsingh and C. S. Nayudu was extremely smart. Verity was very sedate at the start. 450 was reached in 315 minutes, exceeding England's previous best total against India, namely, 438 at Bombay in 1933. Verity was batting for 90 minutes and hit 8 fours. England innings lasted 375 minutes.

England declared their innings closed at 571 runs for 8 wickets, when tea was taken.

BATSMEN DEFY BOWLING

Mushtaq Scores Century

Merchant and Mushtaq Ali opened India's second innings.

The batsmen showed great confidence and played as if the bowling presented no difficulties whatever. Mushtaq Ali, hitting with power and certainty, set a pace which left his partner well in the rear. Hundred and fifty of the innings was reached in 115 minutes and, of this total, Mushtaq Ali claimed 81. The Indore player then scored 15 runs in one over from Allen and reached his century in 139 minutes. Fifteen fours were included in his century.

Meherhomji kept wicket well. He had given only four extras when the England score was 400.

STRONG FIGHT TO SAVE GAME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 27.

India is making a very strong fight to save the game, thanks to the magnificent display by Mushtaq Ali to whom all the bowling came alike. Verity who maintained perfect length was the only bowler who was able to keep the batsmen quiet.

Indian bowling was innocuous. One commentator said that Indian bowlers bowled too straight thus saving the batsmen having to stretch. The tourists' fielding was excellent.

Merchant proved himself a batsman of the highest class. His off-drives, hooks and cuts were beautifully executed. Mustaq scored all round the wicket. These two demonstrated that England's attack is not strong enough for Australia.

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Gimblett b Nissar	9
Fagg b Mushtaq Ali	39
Hammond b C. K. Nayudu	167
Worthington c C. K. Nayudu b C. S. Nayudu	87
Fishlock b C. K. Nayudu	6
Hardstaff c and b Amarsingh	94
Allen c Meherhomji b Amarsingh	1
Robins c Merchant b Nissar	76
Verity (not out)	66
Duckworth (not out)	10
Extras	16
Total (for 8 wkts. declared)	571

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	28	5	125	2
Amarsingh	41	8	121	2
C. S. Nayudu	17	1	87	1
C. K. Nayudu	22	1	84	2
Jehangir Khan	18	5	57	0
Merchant	3	0	17	0
Mushtaq Ali	13	1	64	1

INDIA (2nd Innings)

Merchant (not out)	79
Mushtaq Ali (not out)	105
Extras	6
Total (for no wicket)	190

Stewards' Cup Callover

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 27.

Following is the Steward's Cup callover:—

9|1 Dancing Comet offered, 10|1 taken.

100|8 Coradeans

13|1 Shalfeet taken and offered.

13|1 Constellate offered, 14|1 taken.

100|7 Gynerium, Overcoat and Voltus.

25|1 Solerina and Empireglory taken and offered.

25|1 Sideleydee offered, 28|1 taken

28|1 Nighted

33|1 Berkleyhunt taken and offered.

Homeric Battle For Saragossa

Fleeing Rebel Chiefs Taken Prisoners By Government

France, Fearing Dangerous International Situation, Refuses To Supply War Materials

The fortunes of the Spanish civil war seem to have changed in favour of the Government forces. After a Homeric battle for Saragossa they claim to have established an air base 80 miles distant, from which they will bombard the rebel forces.

A Government broadcast announced that seaplanes from Barcelona bombed Palma, in Majorca, and several rebel chiefs, who were attempting to escape by boats, were taken prisoners.

An outstanding feature of the Civil war is the courtesy of the extremists towards foreigners.

In the meanwhile, the French Government maintains its refusal to supply war material to Spanish Government having regard to the outbursts of the Rightists who are reluctant to precipitate the trouble into a dangerous international situation.

VIRTUAL FERRY SERVICES

LONDON July 27

After a Homeric battle for Saragossa, Government forces have established an air base 80 miles distant, from which they will conduct a continuous bombardment.

A fleet of warships, mostly British and several American, is making virtual ferry services from Gibraltar and elsewhere removing foreign refugees. For example, H. M. S., "Garland" conveyed 260 persons to Marseilles from Barcelona.

Most of the foreigners express surprise at the extremists courtesy to foreigners.

The International Red Cross at Berne offered assistance to the Spanish Red Cross, which declined declaring that help was unnecessary.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS July 27

A Spanish aeroplane brought £140,000 in gold to buy war material, but Government maintains its refusal to sell arms in the face of outbursts of the rightists, who contend that the sale of munitions to Spanish loyalists will invite Italy and Germany to retaliate and assist the rebels, and thus create a dangerous international situation.—Reuter.

REFUGEES FROM BARCELONA

GENOA July 26

An Italian steamer brought 1500 refugees from Barcelona, a thousand of whom are Italians and the remainder of other nationalities.—Reuter.

REBEL CHIEFS CAPTURED

MADRID July 26

A Government broadcast announced that seaplanes from Barcelona bombed Palma, in Majorca. Several rebel chiefs who were attempting to escape by boats were taken prisoners.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARSHIP FOR PALMA

GIBRALTER July 26

His Majesty's battleship "Repulse" proceeded to Palma to take off a party of Britons.—Reuter.

OVER 300 KILLED

BARCELONA July 26

It is officially stated that over 300 have been killed in the fighting during the past week. The city is now calm and tram and bus services have restarted.—Reuter.

RIGHT WING FORCES STILL ACTIVE

Fresh Attempt On San Sebastian?

MADRID, July 27.

After ten days fighting the Right Wing forces are still active in Malaga Province and appear to be making a fresh attempt to take San Sebastian in north. They, failed, however, to take Madrid and the Socialist Militia sent north from the Capital has driven them back into the mountain passes leading to the Capital.—Reuter.

Amateur Tennis!

Suggestions For A Coach

(Continued From Page 6)

relapses into social tennis. This is not the way to win a place for India in the tennis world.

Last year the U. P. Amateur Tennis Improvement Committee struggled hard to make a success of a new line of work i.e. of providing a first-rate coach from Europe to train a few selected players in real first class tennis. Dr. Weiss (the Austrian Coach) found that our material was excellent but their methods were wrong. They had to begin afresh. In six lessons he taught what the best players cannot learn in six years, if left to themselves. The improvement in the game of some players was absolutely wonderful. If success is to be attained it seems to me clear that India should prefer "special coaching and training under the supervision of an expert—professional" to watching a brief spectacular exhibition game by semi-professionals imported for a short period. We must make up our minds. The new experiment has now been tried and the results were definitely good. It is up to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to take up its responsibilities seriously and do everything possible to raise India to the level of European standard instead of wasting money on exhibition games.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. KHANNA,
(Registrar, Lucknow University)

THE EUROPEAN SCENE

(Continued from page 6.)

mic relations to blossom forth into a proper Anschluss.

Hitler's Next Move.

The truce with Austria leaves Herr Hitler free to turn his undivided attention to other quarters. What will be his next move?, Will it be Danzig, Memel or Czechoslovakia? The problem of Danzig (and implicitly that of Memel) has already been forced to the front in the characteristic Nazi manner. A further symptom of the coming storm may be detected in Hitler's recent speech at Weimar in which he laid particular emphasis on the point that "honour" and "freedom" are the essential conditions of peace. In the eyes of the Nazis the incorporation of Danzig, Memel and the 3,500,000 Germans of Czechoslovakia in the Third Reich is a matter of German "honour" and "freedom" to which peace is subordinate. Judging by the trend of recent events the probabilities are that the first blow will fall on Danzig.

The first important reaction in International relations to the new situation created by the German-Austro-Italian *rapprochement* has been the sudden compromise between Great Britain, Soviet Russia and France at the Dardanelles Conference at Montreux which till then seemed to have reached a deadlock.

NOTED ARTIST DIES

LONDON, July 27.

The death has occurred of Mr. Donald Maxwell, official artist to the Admiralty during the war. He accompanied the King, when he was the Prince of Wales, on his Indian tour.—Reuter.

Indian News From Here And There

FREE FOOD TO STRIKERS

How Labour Leader Helps Beawar Workers' Fight

(From Our Correspondent.)
BEAWAR, July 24.

"Take whatever you can you are To-day is the 25th day of their peaceful struggle, and though their conditions are growing worse day by day, they are quite hopeful and cheery. Those who could neither beg nor borrow from any quarter are being fed by Seth Ghisulal Jajodia the President of the Labour Union. Only yesterday some 30 maunds of corn was distributed among the needy and deserving. Fresh applications for help are pouring in. Arrangements are being made to meet the growing situation.

Daily meetings are held in different quarters. Last night it was held in Fatehpuri Bazar. Strikers were very eager to have their leader's (Seth Jajodia) darshan. Although indisposed he presided over the meeting.

Mr. Makhmoor the Union Secretary proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Gurmukh as and adopted unanimously.

"That this meeting of the poor and starving labourers hereby appeals all those who have sympathy with their rightful cause not to purchase, any cloth manufactured by the three Mills Krishna, Edward, and Mahaluxmi till justice is fully done to their cause: it also appeals all the leaders, public institutions and journalists to make the boycott of the said three mills a complete success all over the country.

MEMORIAL FOR ABBAS TYABJI

Baroda Citizens Form Committee To Collect Funds

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, July 27.

Under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta, the Baroda Citizens Committee has been formed to collect funds for raising Abbas Tyabjee Memorial.

Baroda District has 12 to 20 inches of rain, Navsari District has 20 to 27, Mehsana 6 to 12, and Amreli 7 to 10 inches.

Under the presidentship of the Legal Remembrancer, a committee has been appointed for investigating the Cinema Act and suggesting reform in Cinemas.

Mr. Chakravarti, the Indian Government Budget expert appointed for three months to investigate into the State Budget system.

HEATED DEBATE OVER NEWSPAPER HEADING

Vile Parle Municipality To Take Legal Action

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, July 27.

An item which evoked a heated discussion at the general meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality was with reference to a correspondent's letter that recently appeared in the "Sentinel" under the caption "Wheel Tax Misappropriated". Mr. G. R. Desai took serious objection both to the heading and the contents of the said letter and moved that legal action should be taken against the Editor for giving such a heading to the letter and also authorising the President to send a corrected version of the real state of affairs in the Municipality.

Members from the Andheri area headed by Mr. Feeradina seemed to agree with the views expressed by the correspondent and urged that no action should be taken by the Municipality against the Editor. Mr. V. R. Bhende moved an amendment that the President be requested to write to the Editor of the "Sentinel" asking him to withdraw the word "Misappropriated" as the contents of the letter did not warrant such a heading. The amendment was defeated and Mr. Desai's resolution was carried by a majority.

PRIMARY EDUCATION MAKES HEADWAY IN AHMEDABAD

Municipal Vice-President's Cali To Charitable Trusts And Philanthropic Institutions

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The temperature has gone down on account of heavy showers on the 20th inst., but more rain is needed for cooling atmosphere and also for crops. The total rain fall has gone up to 11 inches and 67 cents.

The mortality figures for the week ending on Thursday last have gone up to 287. This shows an increase of 14 over the figures for the preceding week. Meningitis was again responsible for one death and consumption for 24.

DEPRESSION IN CLOTH MARKET

The cloth market does not show any signs of improvement. There is very little demand from upcountry merchants, and although efforts are made on all sides to increase the demand, there are no signs of improvement. There are complaints from cloth merchants against mill agents, and unless some understanding is arrived at and all parties work in co-operation, the mill industry of the city seems to have a gloomy future. Some mills under competent management are working as some profit, but others are all in a sad plight.

Madhubhai mill has gone in liquidation, the city mill was closed about two months back, a notice has been put up in Rajnagar Spinning and Weaving Mills No. 1 that the mill will be closed from the 1st of August on account of depression in the cloth market. It is hoped however that there will be some improvement in about two months, and conditions will not remain as bad as they are at present.

In the Municipal meeting of the 22nd inst. it was resolved to do away with the sanitary cess for latrines connected with the drainage and worked on the flush system. The President Mr. Mavlankar argued that legally there was nothing wrong in taxing the latrines, but the tax was inequitable, and after some discussion the municipality decided to do away with the tax, though it would affect the income of the municipality by 1,40,000 rupees. After this, the proposal of the Sanitary Committee recommending a home for consumptive patients was taken up for discussion. It was pointed out that the municipality would have to spend about Rs. 12,000 in this connection, but looking to the fact that a thousand persons a year fell victims to this disease and about 20,000 suffered from it, the municipality should not grudge the expense. After some discussion, the proposal was referred back to the Sanitary Committee for consulting some expert in the matter.

A building for municipal Urdu School in Jamalpur ward has been constructed from the Wakf property of a mosque in Jamalpur, and the opening ceremony of the building was performed by the vice-President Mr. Balvantray Thakor on Sunday last.

It was pointed out in the report that the Wakf Committee borrowed money from the Anjuman-i-Islam and constructed a building for a girls' school and another for a boys' school on their land.

Mr. Balvantray Thakor supported the demand for better facilities for the education Muslim children and said that the Ahmedabad School Board wished that not a single child in the city should remain uneducated. The Municipality prepared its proposal for compulsory primary education in the city and forwarded it to Government in 1925. Government was silent over the report though eleven years had passed. In spite of this, the number of children in primary schools which was between 8,000 and 9,000 in 1919-20, had gone up to 28,000 in 1935-36. This showed the progress made by primary education under the Municipality. He further said that the municipality was prepared to construct buildings for primary schools, wherever plots of land were available, and although the municipality had spent about ten lacs of rupees after such buildings in the last 15 years, it was not possible to have good buildings for its 140 schools all at once. If Wakaf Committees and other charitable institutions constructed such buildings and let them out to the municipality at reasonable rents they would confer a boon on children in primary schools. He concluded his speech with the remark that the Ahmedabad Municipality would never adopt a cringing attitude, and would maintain its self-respect in discharging its duty towards the city.

SEWAGE NUISANCE.

A dispute is going on between the District Local Board and the Ahmedabad Municipality over the sewage water which is allowed to flow in the Sabarmati River. It is found that the villages on the banks of the river are ruined on account of this nuisance, and there are bitter complaints of insanitary conditions in those villages. The municipal authorities are making their best efforts to find out a way out of the nuisance.

AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Ahmedabad Education Society was held in the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce Building on Thursday the 23rd inst. A large number of members and donors attended the meeting, and the report of the work done by the Society so far was submitted by the president, Mr. Bhaskarrao M. Medh. After the report was adopted, the meeting elected Principal Anandshanker B. Dhruva as president of the Society for the next year and Mr. Bhaskarrao M. Medh as Vice-President. After Principal Dhruva took the chair, the Secretary Mr. Jivanlal H. Divan submitted the budgets of the Commerce College and the Society which showed a deficit of Rs. 18,000 in the year.

Principal Dhruva requested the members present to make serious efforts to collect the amount of the deficit and to place the Society on a sound basis, so far as its finances were concerned.

On the motion of Mr. Bhat, it was resolved to authorise the President to send a representation to Government to reduce the water charges and also to supply chlorinated water to the suburban area.

"LOYALISTS" AND C. P ACTING GOVERNOR

Nagpur Public Protest Against Proposal To Entertain Mr. Rao

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 26.

The citizens of Nagpur are greatly agitated over the decision of some loyalists to entertain H. E. Mr. E. Rao, acting Governor of C. P. at a garden party to be held in their name on August 3, at the Maharaj Bagh Gardens.

It is pointed out that the meeting which decided to arrange the garden party was dominated by title-holders and honorary Magistrates and others who are out to seek favours from the Government and that the invitations to the same were extended only to the selected few.

It is further claimed that these persons have no right to act in the name of the Citizens of Nagpur in view of the fact that neither the Nagpur Municipal Committee nor the citizens have authorised such a move.

A meeting of the citizens will be held to-morrow at the Townhall under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee to condemn the move.

Counterfeit Currency Conspiracy Case

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, July 27.

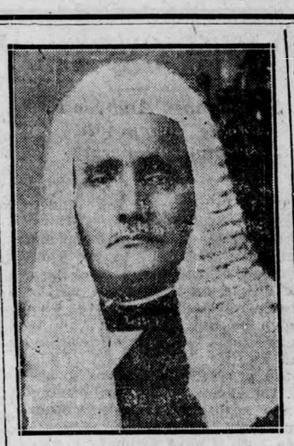
Hamid Ali Khan, the Chief City Magistrate, rejected the bail application moved on behalf of three accused in what is calling the Hyderabad Counterfeit Currency Notes Conspiracy case.

On behalf of one of the accused, Yagnanarayana, Mr. N. Kodandram Rao pleaded, after quoting various rulings of the Allahabad, Rangoon and Calcutta High Courts, and recalled the Meerut Conspiracy Case, wherein on behalf of Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Jogleker a bail application was moved. The learned Magistrate next heard arguments of the prosecution and, after granting a week's time, fixed the case for the third of August for trial.

Village Industries Dinner At Nagpur?

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 26.

Dr. K. L. Sonak, the newly appointed Agent of the All-India Village Industries Association at Nagpur is organising a Village Industries Dinner at Nagpur on August 2, on the occasion of the Tilak Anniversary Day. Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to visit Nagpur on the day.



Sir Chauduri Shahab-ud-Din, ex-President, Punjab Legislative Council, has been appointed Educational Minister in place of the late Sir Fazl-i-Hussein.

AUSTRIA IS NOT WORTH A WAR

(Continued From Page 6)

rity. He might have restored Prince Otto, or he might have sought reconciliation with the Socialists; but, with Mussolini's consent, he has preferred to turn to Berlin.

That, in all probability, decides Austria's fate. Her destiny is with Germany.

Negotiate Now

"You seem to take this very calmly," the reader may say. Yes, I do. It has always seemed to me inevitable.

Independence was forced on this dwarf Republic, and it has been an unmitigated curse.

If the Allies had had the wit to consent to union with Germany in the early years of peace, I doubt, if Hitler could ever have risen to power.

One dreads the prospect now, partly because it will increase Hitler's power and prestige, and also because it means still harsher conditions for our Socialist comrades and the Jews.

But there is no liberty in Vienna to-day. None of us would fight to maintain the present Fascist-clerical dictatorship: there one must agree with Mr. Lloyd George. Sooner or later, Hitler will snatch whatever we will not fight to defend.

In such conditions, it is always wiser to negotiate. Hitler's prestige will gain more, if he snatches while we grumble, than it would form an open bargain.

By negotiating we might even secure relatively tolerable conditions for Socialist Vienna and for the Jews.

"But that means," the reader may object, "that Germany will get her great war-objective, 'Mittel-Europa'—some sort of loose federation of the whole of Central Europe. Her trade will dominate the Danube Valley, and her diplomacy will control it. Will she not then become a mighty military Power?"

To be sure she will. She is that already. That is the price we have to pay for the follies of Versailles.

No liberties, however, will be sacrificed in the process, for none survives in this area. There will be relative prosperity, where there is none to-day, and this should make for peace.

Certainly, the peoples' Front—the federal alliance of a Socialist Britain with France and Russia—that I hope to see would have to stand heavily armed against the German giant.

If you shrink from that prospect, ask yourself what are the alternatives.

One is to fight a preventive war, always a reckless and immoral course, and now a belated expedient. The other is to bribe Mussolini, form a Western Front, and throw the Soviet Union to the wolves.

That would be treason to Socialism. We must take our decision.

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PRINCES & FEDERATION

Draft Instrument Of Accession Reaches Simla

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 27.

It is understood the Committee of States ministers may meet early in August to discuss the preliminaries and procedure with a view to setting the Federal constitution. The draft instrument of accession which had been the subject of discussion and negotiations between Whitehall and legal advisers of princes has arrived at Simla. First two paragraphs of this Draft are reproduction of Clause Six A and B of the Government of India Act relating to acceptance of Federation. A new paragraph permits the nullification of the obligations undertaken in the Instrument of Accession in case of Federation is not established till the specified date.

A Schedule attached to the Instrument would particularise the distribution of revenues between Federation and its Units. The Crown's expenses in connection with the states and the latters' contributions and value of privileges and immunities are to be set off against the share of taxes, etc., assigned to the Federate States. Further, it is learnt, filling in the schedules would take considerable time and involve intricate discussions.

SLOW PACE OF INDO-JAP TRADE TALKS

Sequel To Need Of Seeking Cable Advice From Tokyo?

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The Indo-Japanese trade talks are proceeding at a rather slow pace. In informed circles this is ascribed to the fact that though at the commencement the talks related to preliminaries and procedure, these themselves would form the "sine qua non" of future discussions.

FUNDAMENTALS.

The fundamental questions, such as, whether the negotiations should be in respect of quotas, as heretofore the basis of treaty, whether the "most favoured nation's" treatment clause should continue to be the fundamental part of the trade convention or either parties be allowed to raise the level of duties against the other under specified circumstances and whether the new treaty should be in respect of cotton and cotton piecegoods or the whole range of trade between the two countries have to be elucidated and settled before both delegates come to grips with the intricate issues involved and require to be examined in detail.

The delay further is ascribed to the fact that the Japanese Consul-General has to seek cable advice from Tokyo on all important fundamentals and he cannot proceed with the negotiations unless Tokyo has considered the points raised and communicated their decisions to him.

The next meeting between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Yonewaza is expected in a day or two. It is understood that the presence of Mr. Cunningham of the British Embassy in Tokyo is proving of great help to both the parties in tackling the issues raised.

DEPORTATION FOR HYDERABAD TEACHER?

Alleged Offensive Pamphlet Against Nizam's Officials

HYDERABAD, (Resy.) July 27

I learn from a reliable source that one Abdul Sathar Thaimoori, an active member of the Osmania Graduates' Association and a teacher of the Hyderabad City College is to be externed from the Hyderabad State for the alleged offence of publishing a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to Your Exalted Highness," which deals with certain allegations against the Political Member and other high officials of the State.

As the pamphlet did not contain the author's name, police investigations were instituted, and they traced Abdul Sathar as the author and, accordingly, the Executive Council at its meeting prepared draft recommendations as to the course of action and forwarded them to the Nizam who, in turn stated that he commanded that Abdul Sathar be forthwith dismissed and externed from the state.

It is also learnt that the Nizam has commanded the action should be taken against others who are connected with the publication of the said pamphlet.

The pamphlet in question however does not seem to have been proscribed.

CHINESE ENGINEER TO STUDY SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, July 27

For the first time perhaps in the history of Hydraulic engineering in India, a foreign nation has been impressed therewith to such an extent as to depute one of its engineers here to study firsthand some of those marvels of engineering accomplished in this country in the recent years the National Economic Council of the Chinese Government has deputed one of their youngest engineers Mr. Wang Hao Ting to India to study India's biggest engineering schemes so as to apply the knowledge gained thereby to China, which resembles India very closely. "India is a leading country for hydraulic works and we in China have been most anxious to study the working of various schemes in India" said Wang Hao Ting to the Associated Press in an interview prior to his departure for Sukkur in company with Mr. Hawes, Superintending Engineer, Northern circle to study the Barrage.

Mr. Wang who left China on July 23 is expected to remain in India for two years studying the Sukkur Barrage and the river discharge there, irrigation scheme and headworks in the Punjab, both of which will occupy a year. Thereafter he will visit the United provinces, Burma and Madras.

The engineer told the Associated Press that conditions of Indian rivers were the same as those in China hence their anxiety to study them. He had obtained official recommendation from the League of nations and expressed himself delighted with the solicitous help he had received from the authorities in this country.

China he said had several large irrigation schemes as it is a vast agricultural country. China also had a barrage at the mouth of the Hoan Tae Lake with 62 spans, each 30 feet wide.

New Menace To Freedom Of Press

Karachi Incident Should Not Go Unchallenged, Says Congress President

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 27.

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

The lot of a journalist is a hard one in India. He has ao face a battery of formidable Press Laws which demand securities and threaten their confiscation as well as the confiscation of the entire Press. He has to live in constant dread of the Law of Sedition and other laws which might land him in prison. He has, particularly in Bengal, to face the day to day pressure backed by veiled or unveiled threats of coercive action by the Press Censor.

It is even loudly whispered that this gentle pressure of the Press Censor has led important nationalist newspapers to give in their editorial columns articles which had been written in the Press Censor's office by some other newspapers which pose as being independent and look for inspiration to this office.

HARD LOT.

The lot of the Indian journalist is indeed a hard one and worse even than the penalties imposed upon him is the constant dread of what might happen. For these dangers and difficulties the Government is responsible but a very glaring example of another danger has recently come before the public. To some extent this has always existed but the fate of the Editor of the "Sind Observer" has thrown a searchlight on these happenings behind the scenes.

The 'Sind Observer," has never been a pro-Congress organ. It is essentially Moderate and has supported a communal party. Its old Editor, Mr. Punniah, has frequently criticised the Congress policy strongly. He has criticised me. He had gone in deputation to Governor offering his wholehearted cooperation.

ELEMENTARY RIGHTS.

Thus there is little in common between my politics and his but this is not a matter of politics but of the most elementary rights of journalists.

Outside interference with the expression of views is bad enough but far more dangerous is the studied attempts to suppress news. No journalist who has even an inkling of respect for his profession or of the service he owes to the public can ever tolerate this deliberate misleading of the public by suppression of news.

DONTS FOR EDITOR

On the eve of my arrival in Karachi Mr. Punniah was directed in writing by the proprietor of the "Sind Observer", who is an Indian, to refrain from giving certain news and reports in the paper.

Some of these directions are interesting and I give a few:

Merely a few extracts from the civic address to the President of the Congress and a few extracts from the President's reply shall be published and not the full text.

That no verbatim report of the proceedings of any meeting or interviews of speeches connected with the visit of the President of the Congress shall be published.

That no protograph of any one or gathering connected with the Congress shall appear.

No report whatsoever shall be published of the proceedings of any of the meeting, interviews or of speeches nor any photographs shall appear in connection with the Congress Socialists' session and the Indian State People's Conference and even if these bodies or any person desire to pay for the same.

No report shall be given of the activities of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha of Karachi or any announcement of their meetings or any meetings under their auspices even on payment.

Mr. Punniah refused to carry out their directions and gave news of these events at the same time expressing his disagreement with my views. He was forthwith dismissed from his post by the proprietor of the paper and was called upon to pay for these insertions at advertisement rates.

MONSTROUS INTERFERENCE.

This seems to me a monstrous interference with an Editor's discretion and an insult to the public. I am glad that the public has reacted strongly to this insult, I must repeat that this is not a matter of views but of news and it cuts at the very root of everything that a newspaper stands for. I disagree entirely with Mr. Punniah in his views and policy, but I must stand for the fundamental privileges of journalists and the public.

I trust that the Journalists' Association will take this matter in hand. Such an encroachment on their rights cannot be allowed to go unchallenged and any journalist who submits to it is not worthy of his responsible profession.—United Press.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Agriculture In Soviet Russia

Tremendous Increase In Gross Production

(From A Special Correspondent)

Agricultural production in U.S.S.R. went forward with exceptional speed during the past year. The rate of growth of the gross production of agriculture according to provisional estimates is nearly double the rate of growth for the first two years of the Second Five-Year-Plan.

In order to evaluate the tremendous achievements of agriculture during the past year, one must bear in mind that the increase in gross production of agriculture in such a large capitalist country as the U.S.A. amounted on an average during the first decade of the twentieth century to 3.1 per cent. during the second decade to 1.4 per cent, and during the best years of the pre-crisis period (1925 to 1929) to 1.7 per cent. In the U.S.S.R. during the period 1926 to 1929 the average increase in gross production amounted to 2.7 per cent and in 1933 and 1934 to 6.5 per cent.

FARM ANIMALS INCREASE

In 1935 the numbers of farm animals greatly increased; horses by almost five per cent. cattle by 18 per cent., sheep and goats by 25 per cent and pigs by 38 per cent. For the most important animals the rate of increase was greater during the past year than during the preceding year. There are also a great many more young animals which is a very important thing for the reproduction of stock.

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

A very important step forward has been made in the cultivation of industrial crops. The production of raw cotton was 45 per cent greater than the previous year, and that of sugar beet 43 per cent.

Among the most significant features in the development of agriculture during the last few years, on a basis of social and technical reconstruction, were the great increase in the production of grain in 1933, the radical improvement in livestock farming in 1934 (the improvements in gram production being maintained) and the radical improvement in the cultivation of industrial crops in 1935 accompanied by a further improvement in the production of grain and the raising of livestock.

REDUCTION IN RETAIL PRICES

On the other hand there was at the same time a reduction in retail prices. Apart from the considerable reduction in prices of formerly unrationed goods in 1935 ranged from 16.9 per cent on eggs to from 50 to 73 per cent. on dried fruits and 75 per cent on coffee and chicory. Under the influence of the systematic reduction in prices in State and co-operative shops and also as a result of increased resources of collective farms, there was a further reduction in collective farm market prices. The index of prices for goods in wide demand was over thirty.

(Continued From Col 7)

ready mentioned, the examination of all the details so that clear lines can be laid down for the time when the Trade Unions' demands can actually be put into practice.

STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM.

In preparing for this moment and carrying on with the work in the meantime, the International Trade Union Movement will always bear in mind that economic problems can only be solved in connection with general social developments, if realities are to be observed. It will therefore continue the fight for the day-to-day demands of the forty-hour week, creation of employment, wages, freedom of association, etc., and the fight for economic planning not for its own sake alone, but as part of the struggle against Fascism.

There will in future be a continual need for demonstration that it is not the empty form but the actual content which characterises real economic planning as the Unions understand it. Here lies the line of demarcation from the Fascist and capitalist manoeuvres, whose only common factor with economic planning is the name they have stolen.

WATER-LOGGING IN INDIA

Underground Rock Ridges Dam Subsoil Water

SIMLA (By Mail).

Evidence that widespread water-logging in India might be attributed to underground rock barriers, damming up subsoil water was given at the meeting of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation at Simla.

This evidence was laid before the Committee by Lt.-Col. E. A. Glennie, D. S. O., of the Survey of India, who read a paper on the relation between the depth of subsoil water and geological features below alluvial deposits.

Col. Gennie began by emphasizing that the vast alluvial deposits of the Indo-Gangetic plain hide the underlying rocky floor. The few points where the rocks came to the surface, such as at Shahpur, Sangla hill and Chiniot in the Sargodha district in the Punjab, rocks south of Sukkur in Sind, and rocks between Jaisalmer and the Arvallis, proved that in these parts at least, there were very considerable irregularities under the surface soil.

As deep wells were scarce and had not reached the bottom of the surface soil, indirect methods of investigation were necessary.

RIDGE OF ROCK UNDER SOIL

In Sargodha, a careful investigation had been made by the Punjab Irrigation Research Branch covering an area of about 3,000 sq. miles and charting in detail the end of a long ridge of rock buried below the soil and extending to the neighbourhood of Delhi. This could be referred to as the Shahpur-Delhi ridge.

The gravity stations of the Survey of India were not sufficiently closely spaced to show up buried features of rocks in detail. If, however, subsoil water levels were correlated with the features of underground rocks, they would supplement gravity or other kinds of geophysical surveys in alluvial plains. Spring levels were likely to show the influence of an underground ridge of rock, even though there were no continuous bands of clay and sand to restrict the flow of subsoil water into definite channels. This effect would be more marked if there were any thrusting-up of a buried ridge following the deposition of silt.

RISE IN LEVEL OF WATER

On approaching areas in Rajputana, where actual out-crops of rocks occurred above the surface, it was found that the level of the subsoil water rose towards the rocks.

The Shahpur-Delhi ridge lay directly across the normal direction of the flow of subsoil water. It had now been found that this underground ridge of rock was continuous with no gap through which subsoil water could escape.

It, therefore, followed that the subsoil water must have filled up the basin north of the ridge until it could flow over its top. Naturally, this caused the water to pile up behind the ridge.

Evidence existed to show that while there had been a definite increase in the piling up of the subsoil water in this way in recent years, there was already something of this kind in the neighbourhood of the Shahpur-Delhi ridge 25 years ago.

ROCK-RIDGES IN NORTH OF INDIA.

A series of underground rock ridges formed in this way a vast deep basin of rock for subsoil water in the north of India. There was the Shahpur-Delhi rock ridge on the north, an underground rock ridge at Arvallis on the east, the Jaisalmer formations on the south, and the Sukkur-Sulaiman Mountain ridge on the west. All the water from the north fell into this basin. The only outlet for this water and also for the subsoil water from the Indus basin appeared to be a very narrow gap west of Jaisalmer. Even this gap might be blocked, for a few miles further south (still about 100 miles from the sea) the subsoil water was below the sea level—about 400 feet below the ground surface, so that there could be apparently no escape to the sea.

The only conclusion was that the water levels would have to rise until they topped the gap west of Jaisalmer. After this the water levels in the plains, south of Jaisalmer, would rise until a proper escape to the sea was established. In Sind, the subsoil water, due to the Nari and Bolan rivers and to the Sukkur Barrage, had no outlet except into the Indus. Evidence had long since shown that a ridge ran from Karachi towards Sukkur. This evidence was confirmed by additional work last season. The underground rock ridge ran from Karachi to Sukkur and from there to the Sulaiman mountains and Zhob.

WATER-LOGGING NEAR KARACHI.

As it appeared that this underground ridge of rock ran parallel to the canal system, it was at first thought that the ridge would have no effect on the level of subsoil water. A further examination, however, had shown that the hills to the west closed in over this buried ridge south of Sehwan. In other words, all this area west of the Karachi-Sukkur-Sulaiman ridge was closed.

REPORTED FROM

The Peasants' World

All India Kisan Committee—The Manifesto Of The Bihar Kisan Sabha—Peasants' Conferences In Bengal—Peasants' Activities In Punjab—Ordinance Raj In Delhi—Kisan Conferences In Maharashtra—Kisan Conference In Utkal

(Issued on behalf of the All-India Kisan Committee)

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati the General Secretary has authorised us to announce that a general meeting of the Committee will be held at Vithal Sadan (Congress House, Vithalbhai Road) Bombay, on Friday, August 21, at 9 a.m. to consider:

1. The principles and programmes of the Kisan movement for submission to the A.I.C.C. and the Congress Parliamentary Board, in view of the forthcoming provincial elections.

2. The question of holding the second session of the All-India Kisan Conference during the Congress Week at Faizpur (Maharashtra.)

3. Arrangements for observing the Kisan Day all over India on 1st September in pursuance of the resolution of the Kisan Conference held at Lucknow.

The secretaries and members of the Provincial Committees are requested to send their suggestions on these subjects to Swami Sahajanand, Bihar Kisan Sabha, P. O. Bihatta, Patna, (Bihar) and to reach Bombay in time.

MANIFESTO OF BIHAR KISAN SABHA.

We publish the following from the manifesto issued by the Bihar Sabha:

"The only single outstanding fact of political and economic significance in our country is the utter poverty and misery of our vast peasant masses. No political or economic programme dare ignore this fact. Whether it is, the Congress or some other popular organisation, the problem of the poverty and bankruptcy of the Indian peasantry, which constitutes more than 80 per cent. of the population of the country, must be in the forefront of its programme.

"The Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha believes that the National Congress is the only 'political' organisation that can speak in the name of the Indian Masses. At the same time the Sabha also believes that if the mass character of the Congress has any meaning, "the problem of the peasantry must form the core of its programme." If the Congress wishes to serve at the same time the interests of other classes, it may do so. But it may never do this at the cost of the interests of the starving millions of the peasantry".

"But while the condition of the peasantry dominates the whole political and economic life of the Province, the peasants themselves have been of the most backward in the country. The results of this backwardness have been twofold. The peasants of the province have been without any ameliorative legislation—howsoever superficial—that almost all other provinces have got; and secondly, the political movement itself in the province has remained more or less unconcerned with both the immediate and basic problems of the peasantry.

"But these losses must soon be made good. On the one hand, the peasants must get all that is possible within the framework of the present economic and political regime; and, on the other, they must prepare for the removal of the basic obstacles in their path and for the realisation of their fullest wellbeing. In both these endeavours, which are interdependent and enforce each other the peasants expect to get the fullest support of the Congress. The peasants believe that only thus would the Congress come into the closest possible touch with them and acquire the prestige and power that their vast numbers alone can give to an organisation.

"Fortunately, the 'Kisans' have begun to realise their problems and are organising themselves. The Kisan Sabha is their only salvation. They must join it and strengthen it. Only by united action can they defeat the system of exploitation under which they suffer. The Kisan Sabha means the unity of the peasants. The Sabha stands not only for the 'Raiyats', but also for petty zamindars and egricultural labourers in other words for all who live by cultivation. All these must combine to fight the forces that are driving them deeper and deeper into misery and poverty. By organising the peasant, by setting them on their feet, the Kisan Sabha not only enables them to put a stop to the harassments of the landlords and their men and petty Government officials, but also advances them greatly towards the goal of political freedom thereby strengthening as nothing else can, the movement for national independence.

What are the causes of the present miserable condition of the peasants (in the province.....) a condition which is deteriorating at a staggering pace? And what is the solution?"

"It is generally recognised not only by so-called political agitators but also by expert authorities in Economics that the misery of the Indian Peasantry is due not so much to seasonal or local or petty causes, but fundamentally to the nature of land tenure and revenue and credit systems and the merciless exploitation by Imperialism. The Congress also declared at Lucknow that the misery is fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue system." This misery therefore, cannot be totally wiped off till drastic changes are made in the land tenure and revenue system; till the crushing burden of debt is lifted; and finally, till Imperialism is replaced by a National State which is of the masses and for the masses and which gurantees enough land to every tiller of the soil to enable him to support himself on a reasonable and ascenting standard of living and provides gainful employment to the landless.

"Speaking concretely and with reference to Bihar, in order that the Kisans of this province may rise from their miserable condition—from their poverty and slavery—it is necessary that (1) the Zamindary system be abolished (2) the Agrarian debt be wiped off, (3) a system of land tenure be established which makes the peasants owners of their holdings and taxes only those who have income above a minimum, necessary to keep them and their families at a reasonable standard of living and (4) gainful employment be provided for the landless.

"These are the basic demands of the peasantry of this province. They must be secured if justice is to be done to the Kisans if exploitation and oppression are to cease Every well wisher of the Kisans, the Congress above all must support them.

"Besides these basic demands the Provincial Kisan Sabha has formulated their immediate demands on behalf of the 'Kisans' of this province. The Sabha asks the 'Kisans' and all 'Kisan' workers to give them widest possible publicity and to make them an irresistible instrument of peasant awakening. The Sabha and the Kisans at the same time expect the Congress to lend its fullest support to these demands both within and without the Legislature and to incorporate them in its own agrarian programme. The Sabha also expects the Congress to adopt only such candidates for the forthcoming election to the Provincial Assembly as have stood for the peasantry and have wholeheartedly espoused its cause and who unreservedly support its demands.

The manifesto then sets out the immediate demands which were summarised in the last bulletin. Criticism and suggestions are invited with a view to draft an All-India Kisan Manifesto on the general basis of the principles outlined above.

BENGAL PEASANTS CONFERENCES.

Addressing the fourth session of the All-Bengal Praja Samiti Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed the chairman of the Reception Committee dwelt at length on the grinding poverty of the Kisans who formed 90 per cent of the population and demanded the total abolition of the Zamindari system, as the sovereign remedy of the Kisans' ills. The President Mr. Fazlul Huq, emphasised that 95 per cent of the peasants were overburdened with debts and demanded that "the ryots should be exempted from their present debt and should be given loans on easy terms."

The Noakhali D. Peasants' conference was recently held at Lakshmipura Port and was attended by about 1200 delegates from the rural areas. Representatives of the Bengal Labour Party and peasant leaders from Comilla also attended the conference. Resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the Zamindari system, of all repressive measures taken by Zamindars and Mahajans, denouncing the attitude of the United Moslem Party and urging the release of all political and peasant prisoners. The conference also resolved to send representatives to the All-Bengal Peasant Conference to be held at Calcutta and to observe the Kisan Day on 1st September.

PUNJAB PEASANTS AND NEW ASSESSMENT.

Government will begin its revising operations for the revision revenue assessment of the Amritsar District on 1st October next. The Amritsar District Bandobast (Settlement) Committee has been formed by Kisan workers to get land revenue assessed on an income-tax basis and to work for an appreciable reduction in water rates. Village "Bandobast Committees" are being formed in every village. Peasant workers in all "raitwari" areas would be well advised to mobilise their forces on similar lines whenever Government is about to start its inquiries for revision of land revenue.

On July 10-11 the first peasants' conference was held at Dhariwal in Gurdaspore District. The police announced by beat of drum that all peasants participating in the conference would be arrested On hearing of this, Com. Ahmed Din and Hansraj Aggarwala hurried to the village and succeeded in holding the conference in another village half a mile from Dhariwal. The conference denounced the Police Raj in scathing terms and demanded that the peasants should be taxed on the income tax basis.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN DELHI.

The beginning of the Kisan Movement in the Delhi Province has been greeted by the Commissioner with arbitrary ukase. Devi Satyavati has been interned due to her "continued mischievous activities and utterances throughout the rural areas of Delhi Province". It is to be hoped that this official recognition of the strength of the Kisan movement will, spur other workers to speed up the movement initiated by our Delhi Comrade in the adjoining villages.

20 KISAN CONFERENCES IN MAHARASHTRA.

A Taluka Peasants' conference was held at Rahuri (Ahmednagar District) on July 11th and attended by about 2,000 peasants and about 200 women. Raosaheb Patwardhan and other leaders addressed the conference. Besides supporting the recommendations of the Peasants committee, the meeting resolved that the estates of the absentee landlords should be divided among poor peasants.

The Provincial Congress Committee, summarising the results of the rural movement states that about 20 conferences have been recently held in as many talukas and that peasants were rallying in ever-increasing numbers under Congress flag.

KISAN CONFERENCE IN UTKAL.

A District Kisan Sangha was formed recently at Puri. Three conferences were recently held in the District when the minimum economic and political demands of the Kisans were formulated on the lines laid down by the Lucknow Conference. The meetings further demanded that the present Tenancy Act be radically amended to safeguard the interests of the tenants.

Conferences are being organised in all districts and talukas to promote peasant leagues in the remotest corners of the province.

Economic Plans And Combating The Crisis

(IFTU) From its very beginning, the economic policy of the International Trade Union Movement has always been directed towards fighting for what is actually obtainable by practical proposals. The economic demands of the Trade Unions have become steadily more systematic throughout the post-war years. This work was first of all expressed in the IFTU's Economic Policy and then in the Demands for Economic Planning, which were adopted by the Brussels Congress of the IFTU in 1933.

This started a new area in Trade Union economic policy, with the idea of economic planning as the driving force in the day-to-day fight of the Unions and the struggle against Fascism. The proposals for systematic reconstruction of the whole of industry as a way out of the world economic crisis, and out of the economic and social decay have made headway throughout the world in the last few years at a rate seldom seen. This is in large measure due to the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Trade Union Movement. Only a few months after the Brussels Congress, economic plans had been drawn up in Belgium, Switzerland and France, and these countries were followed by Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Poland. In Great Britain detailed plans for socialisation of the iron and steel industry and the cotton industry were adopted.

As has already been mentioned, the idea has made such progress in many countries that detailed plans have already become the central point of Trade Union propaganda for overcoming the crisis. But this does not in any way exhaust the task of the Unions, the movement has just reached the stage which requires much closer international collaboration.

The demands put forward in some countries cannot really be described as economic plans proper, for these "plans" are often only an enumeration of economic, social and cultural demands, without the decisive characteristic—the constructive aim of transforming the present capitalist machinery by measures of planning—which stamps the real economic plan.

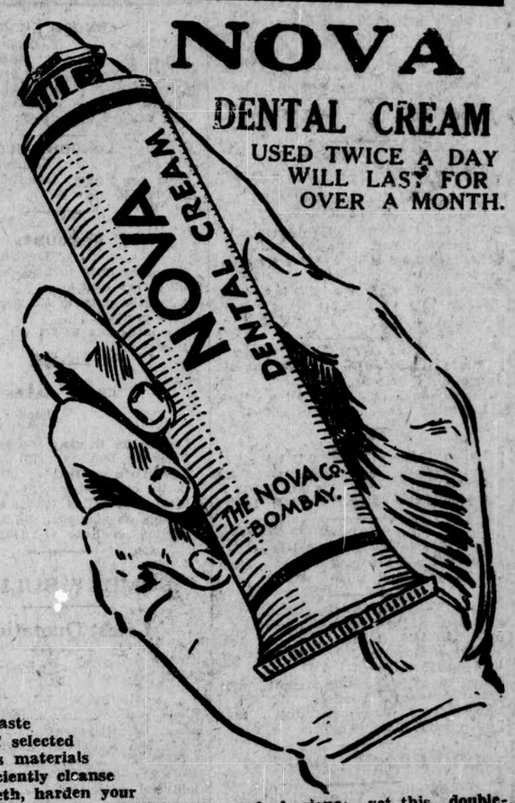
INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ESSENTIAL.

It must always be remembered that nothing could be more disastrous for the development of the idea than observance of a stereotyped formula. Each country has its own special characteristics, and its own history and tradition, and each people has its own mentality. These naturally demand different forms of planning, but what is necessary and possible—and seems to us the first task to be undertaken—is the systematic work of international collaboration which will bring success nearer.

To many people it may appear as if the work is premature, and it is certainly true that the whole movement is very young and that up till now there is no body of practice, which will probably be necessary before accurate conclusions can be drawn as to the functioning of planning in many fields. But it must not be overlooked that useful work can be done without practice, and that there are a number of semi-planning experiments, even if capitalist ones, which are very instructive and are giving results which must be utilised in the future. In addition, closer international collaboration in the sphere of economic planning will clear up certain questions of theory, to the benefit of the Movement. The documentary statement on this question, submitted in connection with Mertens' report, contains useful indications on the point.

Developments up till now have proved that the Trade Union Movement's economic conception is the right one and promises success for the future. The task now is to increase the impulse in this direction, in order to win over those sections of the people which have up till now just adopted a waiting attitude towards economic planning. The second and no less important task is, as al-

(Continued in Col. 1).



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THE NOVA COMPANY,
BOMBAY 21.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Tin Weak But Grains Firm

BOMBAY, July 27

On Monday cross rates improved slightly.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened firm on unfavourable weather reports but hedge selling and liquidation caused a reaction. The closing tone was easy.

SILVER WEAK BUT GRAINS FIRM

London gold was quiet but silver was weak.
Grains ruled firm on speculative buying but tin was easy.

GILTEDGEDS NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange was easy on profit-taking. Giltedged securities were neglected. Wall Street was firm with an upward tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 27

Previous closing	12.50
To-day's opening	12.68
Difference	+.18
To-day's closing	12.43
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 27

Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.77
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 222

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 27

The continuance of unfavourable weather conditions in northwestern sections induced fairly good speculative buying and covering coupled with some foreign buying but the higher level attracted considerable liquidation and hedge selling with the result that the early advance was not fully maintained. However the undertone kept very steady.

Operations in October began at 12.68 i.e 18 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadiness abroad and trade and foreign buying influenced by reports of dry weather in Oklahoma but subsequently prices gave way on liquidation and hedge selling with October reacting to 12.60 but the underlying sentiment remained cheerful.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.43 with a decline of 7 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.44/12.44) 12.69/12.67
December (12.37/12.36) 12.59/12.58
January (12.35/12.35) 12.62/12.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (7.07) 7.14
American October (6.79) 6.77
Egyptian July (10.95) 11.01
Egyptian October (10.86) 10.92

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 27

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 225 and Rs. 223 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 223-4 with New York futures about 4 points up.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 27

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£189 sellers) £185 buyers £165 1/2 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£16 3/8 sellers) £16 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£41 3/4 to £42 1/4) £41 3/4 to £42 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 7/16 value) £16 1/2 sellers
Dunlop June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.
Lightning June (£18) £18 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/4) 1-9 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 buyers) 7 5/8 buyers
Forward (7 3/4 paid and value) £7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13 5/16) £13 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July (£13 7/16 sellers) 13 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 27

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 8/4 and October 8/1 3/4. The market was active on scattered speculative buying and covering influenced by encouraging outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.04. Prices advanced on commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop and weather reports.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 27

Previous closing	5.02 5/32
To-day's opening	5.01 15/16
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.01 11/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 27

Previous closing	5.01 15/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/16
To-day's closing	5.01 15/16
Difference	nil.

FRANC RATE

London, July 27

Previous closing	75.91
To-day's opening	75.91
To-day's closing	75.91
Difference	Nil.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 27

Rates at	11-0 a.m.	7	8 6
Rates at	12-0 noon	7	9 0
Rates at	3-0 p.m.	7	9 6
Rates at	5-0 p.m.	7	9 6
Rates at	6-0 p.m.	7	9 6
Rates at	8-0 p.m.	7	9 6
Rates at	10-0 p.m.	7	9 3

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/16 but movements thereafter were small and uninteresting.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.01 15/16

Franc opened at 75.91 and remained practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.91.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 27

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India small buyer. China sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 27

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 27

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-10 1/2) £6-18-10

DISCOUNTS

London, July 27

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 27 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.73)	5.73 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.88)	37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/8)	0.94
London on Milan (63.62)	63.56
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8)	1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 27 11-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	12	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	14	0
Gold ready	34	4	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	5	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	5	3
Sovereigns	22	1	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 27

Wheat September	4	13	3
Wheat May 1937	4	14	3
Linseed September	8	7	6
Linseed May 1937	7	9	9

The market was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 7/8 as against previous close at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 27 3-30 p.m.

Foreign bonds and international were firm. Markets otherwise were quiet and price movements were rather irregular. The recent rise induced profit-taking in specially home industrials in general.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/8) £109 3/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 5/8) £117 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/8) £116 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-9) 19-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8
Musical Industries (22-3) 22-3
Princhin Johnson (47-9) 47-9
Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (141-10 1/2) 141-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£91) £91 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
University Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6
Cable Wires (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 117-6
Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (159-4 1/2) 160-0
P and O S N Company Defd (24-9) 24-9
Distillers (102-6) 102-6
Bred and Dyers (7-10 1/2) 7-6
British Celanese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 53-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 49-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 7-9
Westerns Limited Ordinary (32-6) 31-3
Inter Nickels (£50 7/8) £50 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-3) 8-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 27 3-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116) £116
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110) £110 1/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-82 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 19-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (28-0) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (30-0) 30-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-9) 31-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (67-3) 67-3
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Goddar New (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Moddar New (43-9) 43-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 86-10 1/2
Burma Oil (96-7 1/2) 96-3
Mexican Eagle (25-4 1/2) 27-0
Shell Transport (100-0) 100-0
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £37 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 1/8) £48 1/4
L M Ford (£25) £25 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£104 1/2) £104 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 27

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 70 1/8) dol 71 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/8) dol 38 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 64 3/4) dol 66
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/2) dol 129

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. Clan Maclean of 3071 Reg. tons Capt. A. Campbell arrived on Saturday from Glasgow via Liverpool and Port Said with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's s.s. British Merchant of 4015 Reg. tons Capt. R. Wastell arrived from Rangoon on Saturday in Water Ballast.

P. & O., S. N. Coy's s.s. Alipore of 3241 Reg. tons Capt. L. Parfilt, arrived on Sunday from Busra via Khoramshahr and Karachi with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 Reg. tons Capt. C. Gale arrived on Sunday from Calcutta via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

P. & O., S. N. Coy's s.s. Kidderpore of 3263 Reg. tons Capt. R. R. Burge arrived on Monday from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Alavi of 2161 Reg. tons Capt. J. E. Payne arrived from Port Louis (Mauritius) with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Warfield of 3805 Reg. tons Capt. C. A. Vaughan arrived from Karachi via Kundla Navlakhi, Port Okha and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's British Sovereign of 2175 Reg. tons Capt. J. R. Georgeson arrived from Aden in Water Ballast.

James Finlay and Coy's s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 Reg. tons Capt. J. Butler arrived from Termenseu (Holland) via Middlesbro, Hull, Dunkerk, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan with general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Kohinur of 2240 Reg. tons Capt. J. Murray sailed for Java via Cochin Coast, Ports and Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's s.s. British Merchant of 4015 Reg. tons Capt. R. Westell sailed for Abadan in Water Ballast.

The following steamer entered for loading on 27-7-36.

s.s. City of Kobe (J. F. and Co.) for Liverpool via Karachi, Marmagoa, Malabar Coast, Ports and Port Said.

PROFIT-TAKING IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Upward Trend In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 27

On the Stock Exchange profit taking was mainly evidenced with the result that prices eased in various directions but internationals continued firm on sustained good Wall Street advices. U. S. Steels were especially active. Some oils also advanced for the same reason.

Sudan plantations strengthened on the rise in Sakellaradis cotton.

Dealings commenced at 18 pence premium in Bowaters Papermills issue which were heavily oversubscribed.

A feature in the metal market was weakness in tin on the news that Siam had rejected international committee's terms for the renewal of restriction and terms were accordingly withdrawn.

Wall Street was firm with a general upward tendency.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, July 27

Jutes ruled firm and a fair turnover was put through. Coals continued steady but business was on a limited scale. Teas were unchanged. In the miscellaneous section engineerings ruled firm and electric were also in demand. Others were also in demand, and more or less unchanged. Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/12 four and half per cent loan 1955/60 119/14; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 107/9

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1593; Reserve Bank 137/4 small lot.

Railways: Burdwan Cutwa 97/8; Bankura Damoodar 97/8; Howrah Amta 128/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/2; Bengal 271/8; Burrakur 13/12; Nezira 6/6

Jutes: Anglo India 404/8; Bally 193; Barnagore 138; Belvedere 357; Delta 329; Fort William 270/8; Howrah 50/14; Kanknarrah 420; Kamarhatty 500; Kinnison 558; Reliance pref 162; Standard pref 139.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 29; Bareilly Electric 14/6; Bengal Telephone ordy 20/10; Bengal Telephone pref 14/12 small lot; Benares electric 16/12; Muttra electric 11/12; Patna electric 20/8; Rangoon Telephone 14; Shahjahanpore elec 7/8; Rawalpindi 24; Indian Galvanizing 13; Indian Iron and Steel 9/15; Bengal Flour 147; Bararee Coke 15/10; Indian Wood Products 27/4; Kalimpong Ropeway 11/14; Walford Ransport 2/11; Mysore Paper 4 premium; Titaghur Paper ordy 25/6.

Sugars: Cawnpore 37/12; Champaran 20/12; Rohtas 18 ex rights.

Teas: Gillapukri 21/4; Namburnadi pref 8/12; Tezpore ordy 8/12

Debenture: Three and three fourth per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Port Trust 106/12.—A. P.

"WIMCO" MEN DOWN TOOLS

"Stay-In" Strike In Ambernath Match Factory On Issue Of Wages

A "stay-in" strike is in progress at the Ambernath Match Factory of the Western India Match Company as a sequel to a dispute regarding the wages of the employees in the Box closing Department.

They allege that according to an agreement arrived at between them and the Company, on February 13, 1935, the workers agreed to a wage-cut in the Box Closing Department, on the reported assurance of the Manager that the minimum daily wage would not be lower than Rs. 1/2 per head. Other minor issues were settled through the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour Government of Bombay.

On Monday last, it appears, the workers in the Box Closing Department approached the Manager stating that instead of the daily wage of Rs. 1/2, they were not able to earn more than 12 annas per day. They also represented to him that the agreement might be revised with a view to restoring the wage-cut which was imposed on them for nearly one year and six months.

POLICE FORCE TO SCENE.

The management gave the final reply on Friday last refusing to accede to any of the demands of the workers. The employees of the Box Closing Department refused to work and there was partial suspension of work on Saturday morning.

What happened on Monday morning is not known; but a telegram was received in Bombay by Mr. S. V. Parulekar at the Servants of India Society that the workers had attended the factory, but did not work.

Meanwhile, it is stated, a police force had been despatched to Ambernath in view of the situation.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

According to the official version the request for increase in wages which had led to the present situation, was also made in December, 1935, and the matter was investigated by an Assistant Commissioner for Labour. On his report, the Labour Commissioner ruled that the wages were substantially higher than contemplated by his Award and there was no justification for an alteration.

The Western India Match Company express their intention to abide by the Award, notwithstanding the fact that some other match factories in Bombay had reduced the wages.

But the workers point out that the comparison would be unreasonable as other factories are not so big and perhaps do not occupy such a prominent place as the W. I. M. Co., factory.

In fact, the authorities of the Western India Match Company have increased the wages of the workers in their factory in Assam following a strike.

Parliamentary Board For Suburban District

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

With the launching of the election campaign by the chief executive of the Congress Parliamentary Board, there is a good deal of activity noticeable all round. The provincial and the district Congress Committees in the different parts of the countries have mobilised their machinery and began to elect their own parliamentary committees.

The Suburban District Congress Committee, at its last meeting, discussed this question and appointed the following members to work its election campaign: Mr. R. N. Mehta who is also in the M. P. C. C. parliamentary board Messrs. G. D. Bhatt, Patdikar, Im Oza, Purshotam Kanji, Shantilal Shah and Smt. Ratanben Damania with Mr. Im Oza to act as secretary. The meeting also discussed the reports of the various sub-committees such as volunteer com. Reception Committee etc. and also the preliminary parliamentary committee. The mass contact committee also submitted its report, but the question was referred to the primary committees for suggestion and recommendation.

C-in-C. At Secunderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 27.

His Excellency Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief arrived at Secunderabad from Jubbulpore this morning on an inspection visit to the Secunderabad Garrison. His Excellency was met on arrival by high civil and military officials. —A.P.

Burma Members On A.I.C.C.

RANGOON, July 27.

The National Flag salutation ceremony was held yesterday in the Gujerat Association Hall.

Afterwards a meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee was held there when Sardar Ganga Singh, President, Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, Mr. Ramesh Goutam and Dr. Ganesh Das of Mandalay were elected members to the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

NO DIFFERENCES IN CONGRESS

Sardar's Appeal To Capture Legislatures

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, July 26.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel launched the Congress election campaign in Gujarat by addressing a huge meeting at Surat today. During his speech the Sardar said:

"People talk of differences in the Congress. I tell you whatever be the differences amongst us we are absolutely united on two issues, firstly, to capture the Legislatures and secondly to free India from foreign domination. The new constitution which is condemned by all is so devised as to divide India against itself. We must frustrate this by returning every Congressman who is pledged to wreck it. Decision on office issue bill have any worth only when Congressmen are returned in a majority. I expect you to create an atmosphere in which it would be impossible for any non-Congressmen to be elected.

Sardar Vallabhbhai leaves for Bombay to-night.

WILL YOUTH COME TO INDIA'S RESCUE?

Congress President's Exhortation To Sindhis

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 27.

Addressing a large public meeting at Hyderabad Sind before leaving for Multan Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that they would meet again not casually but as comrades in arms with the common object of continuing the struggle for freedom. He observed that Sindhis occupied a peculiar frontier position historically and geographically and should, like German Rhine Watchers, guard the country and have a broad outlook.

Addressing the youths he asked them whether they had the urge to help the forces working to remould India and if and when their strength failed they would come to their rescue. They would not be worthy inheritors of Indian traditions unless they appreciated what was transpiring in their country now.

PRESIDENT RIDES ON CAMEL

Children Make Him Forget Fatigue, He Says

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 27.

Concluding his Sind tour with an address to a public meeting at Hyderabad College to-day, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President is leaving for Multan to-night by the Lahore Mail. During his ten days' tour the Pandit visited a number of villages including Kandiaro, where he was taken in a procession on horseback despite his wishes. At Padidan village, the Pandit expressed his desire to ride a camel which was arranged by the villagers. At Nawabshah children presented him with a purse and address to which he replied that the sight of children made him forget his fatigue. He was presented with purses by Village Panchayats and addressed numerous meetings appealing to them to return Congress candidates.

CROWDED SIND TOUR CONCLUDES

President Leaves For Lahore

HYDERABAD, (Sind) July 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left to-night for Lahore by the Lahore Mail.

Prior to his departure he had a busy day to-day here, attending several engagements, receiving an address of welcome from the Hyderabad Municipality and addressing two meetings.

During his 10-day stay in Sind the Congress President visited over 24 towns and villages addressed over 40 public and private meetings.

Despite signs of weariness the Pandit looked very cheerful at the time of departure.

During the Sind tour Panditji received about Rs. 1,000 towards the Kamala Memorial Fund.—United Press.

REPLY TO LIBERAL LEADER

Maharashtra Congress Leaders' Election Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, July 27

The entire village was decorated when messrs Jedhe and Gadgil arrived at Karkum to attend a peasant Conference.

Mr. Jedhe in his presidential speech explained the Congress programme Mr. Gadgil moving the adoption of Agriculturist grievances report urged the need for a radical programme. Dr. Antrolikar and Mr. Jadav urged the peasants to follow the Congress.

At Pandharpur Mr. Jedhe criticised the narrow political outlook of the non-Brahamin Party and castigated the upper classes for neglecting the peasants Mr. Gadgil explained the necessity of Socialist outlook and programme and emphasised mass organisations. Sanatanists created some trouble but were quietly managed.

After addressing meetings of peasants at Malsiras, Sangola and Mohol Messrs Jedhe and Gadgil arrived at Sholapur last evening. Mr. Gadgil addressed a huge mass meeting at Sholapur. He answered in detail Sir Cowasji Jehangir's charges against Congress. He stated that vested interests were secured under the new Constitution and were now allied with the Government. Congress stood for the "have nots", the peasants and the workers in the coming struggle for freedom and economic betterment The resurrection of the Liberal Party under Capitalist leadership showed how forces would work in the future. Dr. Antrolikar exhorted the audience to stand by the Congress.

CONGRESS AND OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Assam P. C. Committees' Opinion Divided

GAUHATI, July 26.

Opinions with regard to the question of Office Acceptance by Congressmen in the legislatures under the reformed constitution in Assam, have been received by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee from District Committees.

The District Congress Committees of Dibrugarh and Sibsagar are in favour of Office acceptance, provided it is done with a view to wreck the constitution and create a deadlock in the administration of the Government.

North Lakhimpur District Congress Committee have intimated their unconditional opinion in favour of acceptance of Ministry, while the Jorhat Committee are against it.

Nowgong District Congress Committee are of opinion that in case the Congress members form the majority party in the legislatures, Congressmen should accept office under the new constitution.—United Press.

ERODE VOTES AGAINST OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

ERODE, July 27.

A resolution against office acceptance by Congressmen under the new Constitution was passed at the Erode Political Conference held under the presidency of Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

The resolution after affirming the Lucknow Congress decision rejecting the new Constitution stated:—

"The Conference recommends that to reject the Constitution effectively Congressmen in no circumstances should accept offices under the Constitution".—United Press.

QUIT ORDER ON DELHI CONGRESSMAN

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Mr. Maulavi Shamiullah, a prominent Congress worker of Delhi, was served with a notice yesterday afternoon under section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, directing him to leave Delhi within 24 hours.—United Press.

Violation Of Internment Rules

BARISAL, July 27.

Paresh Nath De, a student of the local college, has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on a charge of violation of internment rules.—United Press.

RENEWED SPECULATIVE BUYING ON REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE HEAT IN OKLAHOMA

Scarcity Of Contracts And New Crop Very Late

BOMBAY: July 27.

On Saturday there was considerable speculative buying particularly by Wall Street Operators on reports of excessive heat in Oklahoma and North-West Texas.

The crop is very late and recurring showers over the Eastern Belt are likely to increase weevil activity.

The statistical position of American Cotton is very strong and with Pool Cotton practically liquidated and cessation of release of loan cotton, there continues scarcity of contracts.

Weather developments will dominate cotton situation and the cotton world is awaiting the next Bureau Report.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market ruled firm on Wall-Street and foreign buying. There was renewed speculative buying on unfavourable crop reports particularly in Oklahoma and scarcity of contracts. Prices gained 60 cents per bale. Recent purchases are believed to have taken large percentage of available supply of old cotton and spot houses report large sales of the new crop for forward shipments.

The statistical position of cotton is strong and the next crop is late, so there is utter absence of offerings. Excessive heat in Oklahoma is causing anxiety and showers in the Eastern belt are likely to increase weevil activity.

The market is awaiting the next Bureau report showing probable cotton crop. This estimate is likely to be around 11-3/4 million bales an many change from this figure will have important effect on the course of prices.

Cotton position is strong. Pool has liquidated its holdings and the loan cotton is not to be released. Thus there is utter absence of any free cotton which point was stressed by us some months back and now the trade is awaiting for the movement of the new crop.

Unfortunately the new crop had a late start and so far weather prospects are slightly below normal. Thus the crop is likely to be smaller than the actual need of the world during the coming year. This situation is realised by mills and to some extent it is discounted. The immediate future of cotton prices entirely depends upon weather reports and the coming Bureau report but we think it advisable not to follow the rise.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 8 points with October 12.44. There was increased buying and prices recorded a further rise of 11 points with October 12.55 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was scattered realising and the market closed at a net rise of 14 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 14 points at 13.30c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was strong. Those who were short in July had to pay over 100 points. The market was very steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices closed 15 points up at 13.05c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 6.68. The market was steady. There was speculative buying on unfavourable weather reports and short covering with heavy trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.40d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. July closed at 5.87, October at 5.68 and January 5.63.

Egyptian cotton section was strong on active buying. Sakels futures closed 26 to 21 points up with spot cotton 24 points up and Uppers advanced 2 to 7 points with Spot cotton 16 points higher at 8.82d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October highest 12.55+19 (10.19 a.m.)

New York October lowest 12.44+08 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.73+06.

Liverpool October lowest 6.67+02

Messrs. Chimanlal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Expect mainly weather market but owing to strong statistical position market likely to respond more quickly to bullish than bearish influences.

New York.—Crop movement is very late. Think advance will go further before reaction sets in.

New York.—Pool practically liquidated and cessations release of loan cotton, expect tightness of contracts results frequent bulges pending freer movement of new crop. Meanwhile weather developments dominating factor.

New York.—Trade generally bearish on present crop outlook and impending crop movement but crop late and Oklahoma, North-West Texas temperatures continue abnormally high with rain needed. Receiving showers Eastern Belt likely start fear of weevil. Therefore consider short position unattractive.

New York.—Renewed speculative buying. Weather continues dry in Oklahoma.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head office:—

Cotton:—"Crop progressing well except Oklahoma but expect low yield east and possibility bullish August estimate. Think market well liquidated and would advance rapidly on any unfavourable crop news."

Wheat:—"Entirely weather market. No relief Canada and European weather unfavourable for harvest. Continue bullish.

Copper:"Undertone firm. Trade good buyers. Looks higher near future."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October	12.50
December	12.40
January	12.39
March	12.41
May	12.37
Middling Spot	13.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October	12.46
December	12.37
January	12.35
Middling Spot	13.05

NEW YORK.
New York, July 25.

New York, 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

July	7.07
August	6.93
September	6.80
October	6.73
November	6.63
December	6.60
January	6.59
February	6.58
March	6.57
April	6.56
May	6.55
June	6.53
Middling Spot	7.40
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
October	6.68
January	6.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

July	10.95
October	10.86
November	10.50
January	10.19
March	10.00
May	9.85
July	9.71
Middling Spot	11.18

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.72
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.87
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.02
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.95
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.10
BENGAL:	
Good	4.60
Fully Good	4.70
Fine	4.82

PRODUCE.
London, July 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 34|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|7-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|4-1|2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6|4-1|2.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Aug. sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 24|3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Big Business Passing

Bombay, July 27.

We have had a big business to-day in the local market. Not less than 60,000 Bales were bought within two hours and prices registered a sharp rise.

Professional operator who was reported short to the extent of one lac bales against teji-mandi business covered 40,000 Bales on Saturday and the remaining 60,000 bales were covered to-day. Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221|8 for Broach A|M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 223 on active covering by a professional operator. Later on there was scattered realising which depressed prices to Rs. 222|8 and Broach J|A. was quoted at a premium of Rs. 11|8. The tone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but the market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and later was quoted 6 points up which influenced better enquiry in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	234 12 0
Broach A/M	223 4 0
Oomra D/J	202 12 0
Bengal D/J	163 0 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 27

	To-day	Total
Broach	11,200	137,450

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	202	196	193	189
Punjab	202	196	193	189
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	217	214	211	207
C P No. 1	227	224	221	217
C P No. 2	223	220	217	213
Broach No. 2	243	239	236	232
Punjab Ame	251	247	244	240
Surat	276	272	269	265
Rajpipla	273	269	266	262
Navsari	282	278	275	271

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 27

Bengal Superfine	184/185
Bengal Fine	180/182
Bengal F G	178/180
C P 1 Fine	213/215
C P 2 Fine	209/201
Arvi Fine	209/201
Ellichpur Fine	209/211
Berar Fine	206/209
Khamgaon Fine	206/209
Mulkapur Fine	201/205
Khandesh Fine	196/201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	196/201
Burwah Sanavad	193/206
Mathia	181/186
Broach Fine	230/233
Dholleras	225/230
Punjab/American	230/233
Sindh-American	230/235
Cambodia	260/265
Compta	220/225
Westerns	220/225
Miraj	220/225
Jagadia Ankleshwar	258/260
Surat	260/262
Navsari	268/270
Kampala	347/350
Manza	330/335

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 27

In full-pressed bales	25-7-36.	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	157	306,869	
Central India	425	267,581	
Barsi and Nagar	...	175,418	
Hyderabad Gaorani	42	41,440	
Berar	7	342,671	
Central Provinces	...	98,768	
Total Oomras	631	1,252,747	
Dholera	1,908	305,071	
N W Provinces	47	63,697	
Rajputana	110	113,725	
Sind-Punjab	...	461,102	
Broach	1,934	403,121	
Coompta and Dharwar	600	98,124	
Westerns Northerns	383	70,776	
Cocoanada	...	148	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	19,218	
Persian	...	9	
American	...	27,023	
Egyptian and African	360	245,135	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462	
Total	6,103	3,060,361	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd July

In full-pressed bales	25-7-36.	This year.
Europe	2	495,621
Japan and China	8,612	1,365,238
Coast Ports	50	37,311
Up-country by Rail	...	209,542
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7,748
Total	8,665	2,115,460

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 25

July	3 3/8d.
October	3 3/4d.
December	5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 25

July	1.03 1/4c.
September	1.03 1/2c.
December	1.04 1/8c.

SEEDS.
London, July 25.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-10-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £14-12-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.), c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-7-6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 27.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July.	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/4
Banks selling T T	264 5/4
Banks buying T T	262 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	84 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	186 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	22 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
25th instant	5.02 5/32
Japan/London	
27th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London	
27th instant	7.84 1/2
Hongkong/London	
27th instant	1/3 3/16
Shanghai/London	
27th instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris	
25th instant	75.91
London/Belgium	
25th instant	29.76
London/Switzerland	
25th instant	15.34 3/4
London/Berlin	
25th instant	12.47
London/Stockholm	
25th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
25th instant	5.01 15/16
London/Amsterdam	
25th instant	7.38 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold 24th instant	£6-18-10
Gold 25th instant	£6-18-10 1/2
Silver London Ready	
24th instant	19 5/8
25th instant	19 11/16
Silver London Forward	
24th instant	19 5/8
25th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready.	
24th instant	45
25th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
24th instant	9/16 p.c.
25th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
24th instant	3/4 p.c.
25th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair.

Central: Generally fair.

Western: Cloudy and warmer showers in the South.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 27.

On Saturday London gold improved half a penny to £6-18-10 1/2 while London-Paris Exchange was quoted at 75.91. Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 5.02 5/32. London silver was steady at a rise of 1/16d to 19 11/16d. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 13/32.

The local market was dull and featureless with a restricted business and prices were as under:—

GOLD.—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 4 6
Shravan	34 4 9
Bhadarva	34 5 0
SILVER—	
Ready	48 15 0
Shravan	48 15 0
Bhadarva	49 0 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 25.

July	44.95+05
September	45.00+10
December	45.30

N. Y. Cotton 'Change

NEW YORK, July 24.

"The market was nervous and irregular on the final evening-up of July commitments and the uncertainty over further crop prospects. Trade demand tapered off and hedging increased slightly with speculative interest inclined to be cautious. The reported additions of several hundreds of bales to certificated stock suggest some easing of the tension of Southern spot situation. A lull on the cloth market encouraged mills to hold off. It is generally believed that the crop is making fair progress but the dry conditions in Oklahoma and persistent rains in South Texas and the Central and Eastern Belts are causing apprehensions of insect activity. The Cotton Exchange Service estimates world consumption of all growths for the season at 27,000,000 with a probable carryover of 12,532,000 compared with 13,904 000 last year. It also says that the coming crop may aggregate to 27,500,000 while the World's consumption might easily reach 28,000,000 bales."—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/14
3 per cent 1951/54	104
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/14
4 per cent 1943	111/1
4 per cent 1960/70	115/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/18
5 per cent 1939/44	108/10
5 per cent 1940/43	111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/10
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121/1
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T	1947 111
4 per cent M Deb	1974 110
5 per cent M Deb	1959 119
6 per cent M Deb	1954 131/4
6 per cent B P T	1953 120-4
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 103/8

The tone of the market was steady. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper for the next settlement quotes annas two lower. Later on there was some selling and next settlement was quoted at Rs. 99/11/6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3|4 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.
London, July 25.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.01-15|16
Paris	75.91
Berlin	12.47
Madrid	36.65
Amsterdam	7.38-1|4
Brussels	29.76
Milan	63.62
Berne	15.34-3|4
Prague	121.12

American Cotton Figures

	F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date	25-7-36	7137000	4435000
Receipts yesterday	25-7-36	8000	7000
Exports to date	25-7-36	6308000	4951000
Stock at Ports	24-7-36	1278000	1061000
Stock at Interior Towns	24-7-36	1258000	1138000
Stock at Liverpool	24-7-36	740000	607000
Visible Supply	24-7-36	3355000	3185000
Quantity in sight	24-7-36	12445000	8130000
Quantity out of sight	24-7-36	12196000	10313000

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 25.

Broach J/A. Op. 229; Highest 233; Lowest 229; Closing 232 1/2

Broach A/M. Op. 217 1/2; Highest 220 1/2; Lowest 217 1/2; Closing 220 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 197; Highest 200; Lowest 197; Closing 199 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 157 3/4; Highest 160 Lowest 157 3/4; Closing 160 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 9

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 23 1/2

Sampin Quotations

Osaka, July 27.

July	(214.80) 215.90+110
September	(210.60) 212.10+150
October	(208.60) 210.20+160
November	(207.40) 208.50+110
January	(205.80) 207.40+160

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 27

Wheat	10,117 cwts.
Linseed	14,511 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	280 cwts.
Gingellyseed	128 cwts.
Poppyseed	36 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,396 cwts.
Castorseed	3,457 cwts.
Rice	39,136 cwts.
Myrabollams	588 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,089 cwts.
Mowraseed	220 cwts.
Gram	604 cwts.
Joowar	4,120 cwts.
Bajree	995 cwts.
Indian sugar	6,221 cwts.
Coal	1,610 tons.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 27

GROUNDNUTS		
August	51	2 0
February	40	7 0
CASTORSEED		
September	36	5 6
May	35	15 0
COTTONSEED		
September	23	4 0
January	22	0 0

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), [illegible] closed.

ACTIVE BUYING AND SELLING IN STEEL SHARES

Moderate Turnover

BOMBAY, July 27.

Everyman whether an investor, a Jobber or a speculator, watches developments and movements of Tata Steel Shares. It has become a fashion of the day and the indication of the market entirely depends upon steel shares.

Indian steel industry being stable, operators from Calcutta, Madras and Lahore are daily doing business in steel shares which results in active fluctuations. Locally, cotton, seed, bullion and cloth merchants are also keenly interested in these shares. Any movement in steel shares easily affects other sections. The market is rapidly becoming overbought and oversold and often calls for readjustment of the situation. Thus the local Share Bazar has become an attractive spot and the market is more or less an All-India market as it affords facilities of doing forward business where bulk of the business is done settlement of differences as they accrue.

The local market opened steady and under general buying Tata Steel Dfd. Shares improved to Rs. 750. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 742|8 but scattered covering by ring traders again hardened prices towards the close. This improvement in Steel Shares had salutary effect on other sections where cotton mill and Hydro-Electric shares registered moderate improvements. Business was moderate and fluctuations were narrow.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 27.

Century 156 157 156 155
Bom. Dyeing 697 696 702 700 696|12
Kohinoor 225 227 226
Central India 255 257 256 257
New Great 123 125 123
Simplex 67 6 2
Swadeshi 181 180
Bundi 37|4
I. Cement 511 519
Punjab 26|6
Shahabad 498 501 500|10
Andhra 1667 1672 1670 1671
Tata Hydro 183 183|12 183|7
Tata Power 1665 1663 1670 1666
Tram Ord. 160 159|11
T. Steel Dfd. 743 741 750 747 748 744 746 743 745
T. Steel Ord. 186 186|4 185|12 187|8 186|12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 164|12
Bellapur 212 214 212
B. Steam 305 303 305
B Burma 520 522 518 521 515 513|12

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, July 27.

100	Ahm. Advance	295 0
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	698 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	155 0
100	Central India	257 8
100	Colaba	128 12
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	287 8
1	E. D Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	113 12
100	Gokak	215 0
1000	Hindustan	1,720 0
100	Indore	51 4
100	Khatau	63 12
100	Kohinoor	226 4
250	Laxmi	587 8
100	Madhavji	7 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Model	40 0
50	Mysore	81 4
200	New Great	123 2
100	Oosmanshahi	56 4
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1800 0
50	Simplex	68 2
100	Swadeshi	180 0
100	Swan	83 12
25	Tata	9 4
500	Vishnu	1205 0
1000	Western	800 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	118 8
25-50	Central	36 4
500	Imperial	1585 0
125-500	Imp. County	393 12
50-100	India	X.D. 133 0
100	Reserve Bank	133 0
5	Union	5 11 6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 4
70	Gwalior	128 12
160	Indian	513 12
40	Katni Def	2381 4
100	Katni Ordinary	390 0
75	Okha	286 14
10	Punjab	36 0
100	Shahabad	500 10
70	United	143 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	46 2
200	Oriental	5,620 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 13
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	182 8
100	Andhra Valley	1671 4
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	159 11
100	Bombay Suburban	215 0
10	Broach	12 12
100	Karachi	240 0
100	Poona	240 0
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	183 12
1000	Tata Power	1666 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	926 4
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dhond Baramati	106 0
100	Gujarat	102 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 6
500	Tapty Valley	780 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	38 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	745 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	186 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	222 8
50	Belapur Sugar	212 8
250	Bombay Steam	305 0
125	Bombay Burma	513 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	172 8
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	5-6 3
50	Bombay Telephone	117 8
100	Indian Bleaching	121 4
100	Indian Radio Defd	530 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	527 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	18 14
30	Premier Construction.	84 8
25	Tata Oil	18 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	310 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	80 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	157 8
7 1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1610 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 0
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, July 27.

The local linseed market ruled firm to-day on active buying while wheat was steady on reports of unfavourable weather in Europe. On Saturday despite heavy receipts and forecast of rains heavy realising was well absorbed in Chicago market.

The Canada Government estimate the probable carry-over on 31st July at 125 million bushels—a reduction of 90 million from last year. A large abandonment of acreage is expected in Canada and private estimates are now being reduced to 225 million bushels against last year's final production of 273 1/4 million. Last month's U.S.A. Government estimate for the Spring crop was 140 million bushels since when owing to continued drought, further deterioration is being complained of, and some reduction in the next estimate is anticipated. Reports from Russia have been pessimistic owing to damage by rains and hail and it appears very doubtful whether there will be any surplus for export.

To-day's quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—	
September	8 7 9
May	7 9 0
WHEAT—	
September	4 12 9
January	5 1 3
May	4 13 9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 158 Jan. 140 May 132 at Cross Rate 5.02 5/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 233/12—Liverpool July 7.07 Rs. 74 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 221/8—Liverpool May 6.55 Rs. 68 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York—Broach A/M. 1937 221/8—New York May 12.37 Rs. 51 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 5/32.

WALL-STREET MARKET
New York, July 25.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	33
Consolidated Gas	42
Columbia Gas	22
United Light and Power	8
American Tel. and Tel.	170 1/2
Western Union Telg.	89
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	40
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	21
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	65 1/2
Guaranty Trust	850
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	98
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	84
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	79
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 3/4
General Motor	71
Packard Motor	11 1/2
General Electric	43
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
American Radiator	23
Socony	14 1/2
National Dairy	27
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	43
Amr. Celanese	27
Sun Life of Canada	520
Int. Nickel of Canada	51
North Amr Com.	35
Canadian Pacific R.R.	13
Montgomery Ward	45
Youngtown Sheet	71
Can Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	118
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	116
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	106
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	106

Market strong. Motors leading. Total Business:—3/4 million.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 24th July	5,064
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,054,268
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,453,143
Increase	601,125

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ[illegible]AH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY:, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1936

Election Coalition Parleys In Poona

Towards Brighter Bombay

How Slums Are Created

Chairman Standing Committee Suggests How City Can Get Rid Of Them

(By Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman, Standing Committee Bombay Municipal Corporation).

It is a welcome sign of the times that the question of the improvement of the slum areas of Bombay has been revived for some time past, and I must congratulate the "Bombay Chronicle" for forcing the attention of the authorities and the public to this important question in the civic life of Bombay.

"Slum" is a vague word but a convenient expression to denote an area which is unhealthy, insanitary, and one where the ratio of mortality would, in the ordinary course, be higher than in a cleaner area. The expression is used to describe various phases of insanitary places—buildings, streets, or roads. It also reflects the social condition of a poor, thriftless, irregularly employed and rough class of inhabitants. It also includes a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population.

I find an eminent author telling us that slum areas are residence of the poor, illiterate, ignorant, dirty, and the destructive; they may be the residence of the criminals and degenerates. The slums are breeding-grounds, of not only physical disease, but mental rebellion.

Who says that slums have not existed anywhere else? The habits of the people, the poverty of the people, the congestion, nay, the overcrowding of the people contribute to the existence of the slums. If slums do exist, it becomes the duty of the State and the people to remove them.

ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The slums have existed in the city of Bombay for some generations. It is a question whether the slum areas existed in Bombay in the same form as they exist today. But the epidemic of plague in 1897 brought the whole question to the forefront. All dirty houses, lanes and bye-lanes helped the spread of plague. The Government woke up, the public got consciousness, and with the object of removing insanitary dwellings, widening the roads, constructing airy, well-ventilated sanitary buildings, and generally for the improvement of the city, the City Improvement Trust was created by an Act of Legislature, the history of which is now too well-known.

The Epidemic Diseases Act was also passed in the same year, and thereby the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was empowered to prohibit by a written order the further use of a dwelling of any residential building which appeared to him to be unfit for human habitation. Much good was done as a result of the use of this power, which was finally revoked in 1912. The same power has again been vested in the Municipal Commissioner under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and with the sanction of the Standing Committee, a fairly good use is made of this power.

NEGLIGENCE OF RICH LANDLORDS

Due to utter poverty or sheer ignorance, people may have to stay in slum areas, but I fail to understand the gross negligence of the rich landlords in maintaining such slum areas and never devoting a single thought to the improvement of the same.

The trouble about the poorest is twofold. They get such low wages that they cannot afford to pay any but the lowest rent; and we cannot expect them to pay a suddenly increased rent, when they cannot get a substantial increase of wages. Secondly, they are so accustomed to a lower standard of comfort and so ignorant of the dangers to themselves that it is difficult to wean them away from their old insanitary tenements easily or at once.

Can I describe a slum area in the words of Mr. Kissan, Secretary to the Bombay Development Committee in 1914? Where definitions do not help, descriptions may be more useful.

"A continuous area of buildings, each occupying practically the whole site on which it stands. Each building may be surrounded almost entirely by a dark, narrow gully which, in the absence of any possibility of installing a proper drainage system, is an open drain containing the waste water needed for domestic purposes, and defiled also with urine, with excreta overflowing from the privy baskets, and with all kinds of refuse thrown out of windows. Except for some small dirty interior chaulks, these gullies may constitute the only access of light and air to the rooms in the buildings. Most of the rooms have obviously no supply of light and air and many of them are dark hovels which no breath of fresh air ever reaches."

Mr. Kissan further adds: "Often such small windows as look out on the narrow passage cannot be open at all because of the fear that rubbish and filth thrown out of windows will enter the rooms. Lack of light and air is by no means the only fault of such dwellings."

"FUL GULLY"

If such conditions existed about two decades ago, I venture to say that they do exist even to-day with hardly a little improvement in them. It has been my lot to visit them now and then, and I must confess that no single individual will ever be able to work miracles. I may point out an instance. In C Ward, just opposite the well-known old Bhuleshwar Temple, there exists a very small gully named Ful Gully (What a charming name! Flower Lane!) which cannot but be described as a slum area, although the owners of several buildings are well-to-do people. The residents and neighbours have complained for years together about the dirty nuisances, but owing to a number of circumstances, no substantial improvement has taken place so far.

A number of instances can be quoted. In every ward of the city, there are slum areas. Dharavi and Kamatipura are supposed to be the worst areas. Dharavi is a low lying land, without drainage. But there is no overcrowding. All houses are small and more open to the sky than others. I can point out several areas in Bombay which vie with each other in their dirtiness. The total number of slum areas big and small) are about 84 out of which as many as 33 exist in C Ward, and 23 in D Ward!

THE ROLL OF DISHONOUR

I would not here present a roll of dishonour, but enumerate only a few of such areas.

Sonapur Street.
Tadwadi.
Old Satta Gally.
Muttar Gally.
Tel Wadi.
Bhoiwadas.
Ful Gally alias Mauti Lane
Falkland Cross Lanes.
Worli Koliwada
Dharavi.
Kamatipura.

Either they require to be removed or improved. It is the primary duty of the State and the Municipality to see that every unit of a family lives in a decent house, in which the parents can live well, and bring up their children in full health of mind and body. Cheapest houses should be provided for them, consistent with their capacity to pay the rents. One of the root causes of the existence of the slum area is the greed of the landlords to exact the maximum of rent for the minimum of space. Landlords want more rent, the tenant cannot pay, and the result is that the latter seeks maximum of space for minimum of rents—no matter if the rooms are dirty, dusty or overcrowded.

Landlords believe in building up every available inch of space, merely complying with the bye-laws of the Municipality. Before 1905 the bye-laws were worse. Rooms of less than 10' x 10', were permitted, and the result to-day is the existence of hundreds of such rooms, dark and dingy though they may be, and the City Engineer is helpless to do anything in the matter. It is satisfactory that the bye-laws have since then been changed, and the rooms subsequently constructed are larger in size-even if they are otherwise faulty.

WANTED PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

The Municipal Corporation sometime ago had a rude awakening, and have started work in all seriousness, created a Slum Service Fund, and allotted a sum of Rs. 500,000 in the current year to carry out a suitable scheme for the improvement of certain areas. This Fund would be replenished every year, so that by gradual stages all the slum areas in the city can be taken up for improment.

But, with the best of the motives, the Municipal Corporation by itself will not achieve much, unless the co-operation of the public in general is available.

WHAT HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHOULD DO

I admit that to begin with, the Health Department of the Municipality must start a regular and systematic campaign to detect every nook and corner without fear or favour of landlords, which is unfit for human habitation, and the owner should be compelled to remove it. The present procedure is too mild.

Construction of buildings, provision for tenancies, and control of rent should be regulated by Law. No landlord should be permitted to charge more than a certain percentage on his investment by way of interest, Sinking Fund Charges etc.

Vested interests will oppose. But the State must intervene when the law of supply and demand works to the gain of one and detriment of the other. If such a law is passed, which is very doubtful, it will eradicate the evils of Slum areas in course of time.

There should be Ward Committees to help the landlords and tenants for the letting out of the premises. Every tenant shall pay rent according to his income, and no landlord shall change more than what is a reasonable return on his investment.

CHANGE THE LAW

Law requires amendment. Overcrowding of the people, overcrowding of the rooms, overcrowding of the houses—all must be prohibited. Section 379 A of the Municipal Act already empowers the Municipal Commissioner to take necessary action before a Presidency Magistrate, in cases of overcrowding of rooms, but I have never heard of a single case having been brought to the notice of the Commissioner or a Presidency Magistrate.

Chapter XV of the Municipal Act gives powers to the Commis-

(Continued in Col. 7.)

DEMOCRATS FEEL HOPEFUL

Conciliation With Congress For Election Purpose Likely

POONA: July 27.

Informal discussions to bring about a conciliation between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party for purposes of the ensuing elections to the Provincial Legislatures were held last evening between Messrs. M.S. Aney, N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Deo, the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

Discussions on several suggestions were held and certain tentative proposals were evolved, which the representatives of the two parties agreed to place before their executive for consideration.

It was prominently discussed that the Congress Committee should urge the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee on the necessity of immediately finding out a solution on the vexed question of the Communal Award such as would be satisfactory to the Congress-Nationalist Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party.

As a result of this talk both the parties feel very hopeful that the problem will be sympathetically considered by the executives of their respective parties and a definite agreement would be arrived at with a view to enable both of them to work jointly during the coming elections.—United Press.

COALITION HOPES

POONA, July 27.

Hopes of a coalition between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party in Maharashtra during the coming elections have been aroused as a result of conversations which took place last night at Mr. Kelkar's residence, in which Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, Mr. Aney, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Bhopatkar and Mr. Gokhale took part.

It is understood that tentative proposals were formulated for consideration by the respective parties. The main proposal is believed to be that candidates should stand only on the Congress ticket subscribing to the Congress pledge, so that there will be a single party in the Council; but seats will be allotted to the Democratic Swaraj Party within the Congress bloc.

Further progress towards an agreement on the number of seats for the Democratic Swaraj Party candidates is expected to be made at a party meeting to be held here on 1st August.

Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta have been invited to attend this meeting, and definite proposals will be placed before it for acceptance by the Congress.

A statement has been issued by Mr. Deo and Mr. Aney on last night's conversations.—A. P.

HIGH-SOULED PATRIOT & PERFECT GENTLEMAN

C. P. Council's Glowing Tribute To Dr. Ansari's Memory

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR: July 27.

In the Legislative Council (C. P.), to-day the Hon. Mr. S. W. A. Rizwi, President, paid the following glowing tribute to the late Doctor M. A. Ansari and Khan Saheb Mobinoor Rahman, the well-known M. L. C. of Akola:—

"The cruel hand of Death has removed from the very first rank of India's Political Leaders, one of her most loving and beloved sons in Dr. M. A. Ansari. A gentleman in every sense of the word, in his thought as well as in his actions, he was sincere, courteous and hospitable to a fault. To his charming personality, he added a high-souled patriotism which stood sky-high, above petty considerations of caste and creed. To attain the noble ideal of India's freedom, he fought heart and soul, and suffered in body, mind and money, and, in the end, sacrificed himself. He has indeed died in harness. It is noteworthy that his idealism was not divorced from realism.

"IRREPARABLE."

Dr. Ansari's loss at the present juncture, when India is on the eve of momentous constitutional changes is indeed irreparable, for he was one of the few at top, who commanded respect from men of all castes and creeds throughout the length and breadth of India, and who could give correct lead to the country. Our hearts naturally go out in sorrowful sympathy with the bereaved family.

A FINE DEBATER.

Near at home, the same inexorable hand has snatched away from our midst Khan Sahib Mobinur Rahman. A Front-Bencher and a fine debater and perfect gentleman, he died while still young and that makes our sorrow all the more poignant. We offer to the bereaved family our profound condolences and heart-felt sympathies.

The Hon. Mr. G. P. Burton, Leader of the House and Mr. T. J. Kedar, the Leader of the Opposition, also associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Chair.

MOVE TO AVOID ELECTION CLASH

Shankarrao Deo And Aney Issue Statement

POONA, July 27.

A statement issued over the signatures of Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and Mr. M. S. Aney regarding last night's conversations says, " the object of the conversations was to find out ways to avoid any conflict or clash between the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party during the coming elections to the Provincial Legislature. Many alternative suggestions were discussed and certain tentative proposals have been accepted by both of them and they have agreed to place them for the consideration of their respective parties.

Discussion also took place on the proposal that the Congress Committee should urge on the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress Working Committee the necessity of immediately finding out a solution of the question of the Communal Award in a manner satisfactory to the Congress Nationalist Party and the Democratic Swaraj Party.

As a result of these talks both of them feel very hopeful that the problem will be sympathetically considered by both parties and a definite agreement will be arrived at with a view to enabling both parties to work jointly during the coming elections".—A. P.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Multan Programme

MULTAN, July 27.

The programme of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrives here tomorrow by Karachi Mail has been fixed. A public reception will be given to the Congress President at the station.

From the station Panditji will drive straight to the residence of Mr. Hari Lal, where he will hold informal discussions with the Congress workers. He will then address a meeting of ladies

Thereafter he will be taken in a procession which starts at 5 p.m. and will pass through the main bazaars of the city, terminating at Am Khan Garden, where a public meeting will be held wherein the Hindu Nav Jivan Sabha, Seva Samiti and other societies will present him with addresses.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 4)

sioner for sanitation purposes, and if well directed, they are quite enough to give temporary relief. Why should they not be adopted?

What about the habits of the people? Are they not partly responsible for sometimes creating and sometimes maintaining slums? A footpath, roadway, staircase, or the floor of a house will often be found coloured red with pan-juice; hawkers will be seen throwing all sorts of rubbish on the roads; unseen nuisances will be committed on the road. Do not these careless, irresponsible habits of the people add to the slumness of the City? May I know how to penalise them for spoiling the sanitation of the City?

I know that slums cannot be cleaned in a day. There should be continued agitation, legislation, prosecution, and if necessary even persecution, and then a day might come when we may say that the battle is won, a new millenium is at hand, and we can surrender ourselves up to a picnic rejoicing.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

WE COVERED BOTH SIDES FOR MILES, WADE, UP AND DOWN --- THERE'S NO TRACE OF JUMA!
HE MUST HAVE GONE UP, SIR— THE OTHER WAY LEADS BACK TO LONDON!
SURE, BUT HOW'D HE LEAVE THE WATER? HE AIN'T GOT WINGS!
I'VE GOT IT! — WE'VE BEEN FOOLS --- BRING THOSE DOGS -- WE'RE HEADING UPSTREAM!
HE USED THIS TREE!
YOU'RE WRONG, SIR — THERE'S NO TRAIL HERE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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